

AMERICAN GROUP GOING TO MEXICO TO MAKE SURVEY

Impartial, First-Hand Review of Conditions Is Object of Visit

CHURCHMEN TO JOIN WRITERS IN STUDY

Party to Interview Representatives of All Classes in Southern Republic

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Further fostering of amicable relations between the United States and Mexico is the purpose of a two weeks' investigation to be conducted by 30 prominent American churchmen, writers and educators in Mexico, B. Y. Landis, department of research and education, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, one of the party, said today.

Another object of the trip, being organized by Hubert C. Herring of Boston, executive secretary of the social relations department of the Congregational Church, who led a similar party to Mexico a year ago, is to enable members individually and collectively, to study at first hand conditions now obtaining in Mexico and to interview high officials in the Calles Government, leading business men, financiers, and industrialists, and to talk with spokesmen of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico on their dispute with the Calles Administration relative to the religious laws.

Reports published here this morning that the trip was being organized without publicity because of the "rather tender relations" now existing between Mexico and the State Department, were denied by persons here who will be members of the party. They declared there was no secret attached to it, and that it had nothing to do with any specific study of Bolshevism in Mexico.

Mr. Herring is now in Mexico City and invitations to men here to join the party were extended by him by letter. Each member of the party will pay his own expenses, leaving St. Louis, Dec. 28. They will be met in Mexico City by Mr. Herring, who will act as head of the group during the trip.

It was declared unlikely that formal report would be made of the trip. Members of the party said it was purely an unofficial, non-denominational and nonpolitical trip designed wholly to give men firsthand information of conditions obtaining in Mexico.

Herbert Croly, editor of the New Republic, will accompany the party, as will representatives of the Congressionalists, the Independent and other periodicals.

APPLE GRADING LAW WILL BE DISCUSSED

Agricultural leaders from all the New England states, are to meet at the Boston Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday, for a conference to discuss the uniform apple grading law, proposed last winter in a similar conference and already adopted by two states, particularly as it concerns the percentage of tolerance allowed and the market outside of New England, for apples graded and packed under the law.

This conference is an outcome of the increasing co-operation among certain large groups concerning parts of the law. Thorough discussion will be held at the Tuesday meeting and constructive action toward finaling of the uniform apple grading law is expected.

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Eskimo Scout Troop Organized in Alaska

Special Correspondence

NOME, Alaska.
AN ESKIMO Boy Scout troop has been organized at Cape Prince of Wales on Bering Strait, Alaska, by the teacher of the school at that place, which is under the direction of the United States Bureau of Education. At meetings, which are held twice a month, the boys discuss village problems as well as their own, and their co-operation with the local village council has been valuable. The teacher is the Scout master, and the schoolroom has been converted into a reading room, where good magazines, books and games are accessible to the boys during the entire year. Contests are conducted in archery, cleanliness, cooking, woodcraft, animal and plant study, and other Scout activities.

NATION UPHOLDS COUNT BETHLEN IN ELECTIONS

Hungarian Prime Minister Gets Big Majority—All Extremists Defeated

By Wireless

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—Overwhelming approval of Count Bethlen's policy of economic consolidation at home and friendly overtures abroad are seen in election returns for the lower house which are now practically complete. The Hungarian Premier's United Party, plus the supporting Christian Socialists, will probably have about 208 of 245 seats, whereas in the former National Assembly, the government controlled only 175 votes.

Three groups went down to defeat: the extreme Left, or Socialists, the extreme Right, or Race Defenders, and the extreme Legalist-Unionists. These parties sought to make political capital of Count Bethlen and the Government's awkward position during the franc forgery disclosures. Inasmuch as Count Bethlen emerged with the court's complete exonerated, it was certain the Government's opponents would suffer when election time came, for their attitude had not been popular with the people.

Country's Prestige Damaged
The country's prestige internationally, argued Count Bethlen's party at the elections, had been damaged through the exaggerated press and hostile statements made by Count Bethlen's opponents, in their efforts to dislodge him from the Premiership. The voting indicates that the nation as well as the court had vindicated Count Bethlen, it signifies that the nation respects all forms of extremism. Count Bethlen remarked in one campaign speech that he hoped the elections would erase the traces of revolutionary and counter-revolutionary times, by which he meant that he trusted there would be few Socialists or Race Defenders in the next parliament. The results show that the numbers of both have been much reduced.

The nation has further backed Count Bethlen on the monarchy issue. Count Bethlen says that the question of a king is not a matter of party, but a matter of national policy, which the Legitimists maintain that Otto, son of the late Charles V, should succeed him when he comes of age in four years.

Legitimists Lose Heavily
The Legitimists, too, lost heavily at the elections and the decision will be with Parliament when the time comes. The Christian Science Monitor.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

WORLD COURT FIELD REVIEWED BY FOREIGN POLICY SPEAKERS

Entire Plan Gone Over—C. H. Rowell Would Substitute Coolidge Plan for Fifth Reservation

Substitution of the original proposal of President Coolidge in place of the fifth reservation would pave the way for America to join the World Court in full protection of its rights, is the belief of Chester H. Rowell, editor and publisher, as expressed today at the annual luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley Plaza.

President Coolidge, proposed, it was recalled, that the United States should not be bound by any advisory opinion in which it was not involved, and had sought such an opinion. Mr. Rowell, who has recently returned to the United States from Geneva, where the American reservations were considered and the fifth opposed said that, in his opinion, the United States might well preclude the Court's giving advisory opinion on problems of its concern, it should not seek to prevent other nations from availing themselves of the Court's advisory opinions on problems exclusive to them.

The discussion today encompassed virtually the whole field of the current relations between the United States and the World Court, the effect of the President's Kansas City speech, and the prospects and judgments of the divergences of opinion which at the moment forestall America's entrance. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, said that the President's Kansas City speech, and the prospects and judgments of the divergences of opinion which at the moment forestall America's entrance. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, said that the President's Kansas City speech, and the prospects and judgments of the divergences of opinion which at the moment forestall America's entrance.

Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States



Left to Right, Sitting—Charles D. Aitchison, Nathaniel H. Meyer, Joseph B. Eastman (Chairman), Henry C. Hall, and John J. Esch. Standing—Thomas F. Woodcock, Frederick I. Cox, Johnston B. Campbell, Ernest I. Lewis, Frank McManamy, and Richard V. Taylor.

MR. FESS FAVORS RAIL ACT CHANGE

Seeks to Preserve Small Lines and Backs Permissive Consolidations

WASHINGTON, (P)—An amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act to promote the consolidation of railroads is proposed in a bill introduced by Simon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio. It was referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which already has the Cummins railroad consolidation bill before it.

The measure "authorizes and encourages" unification in order that adequate and efficient transportation may be maintained, and necessary weak and short lines be preserved. It also repeals that section of the 1920 act which requires the Interstate Commerce Commission to provide permissive consolidation as transportation facilities justify.

"My bill does not carry the compulsory feature of the Cummins bill," Mr. Fess said, "but recognizes that consolidation is an evolution which must be accomplished under direction of the roads themselves. I feel it is the only way in which reduced rates can be brought to the agricultural sections of the country. Lower rates on the raw product and higher rates on the finished product, is a larger system the rates can be so arranged to balance losses on a small line."

Recommendation that rates on grain moving out of the Great Lakes via Buffalo to the ports of New York and Boston should not be higher than rates on the same traffic to Baltimore and Philadelphia, was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Howard Housner, an examiner who investigated a complaint of Boston commercial interests.

The question of water and rail grain rates to the north Atlantic ports from all points in the United States was raised by the complaint, but the examiner recommended to the commission that no changes be made in the all-rail charges.

At present Baltimore and Philadelphia have a lower rate than the two northern ports on grain from Buffalo and the examiner held the commission should equalize all of the Atlantic ports in these charges. The commission itself must now pass upon the findings.

MAINE TOWN HONORS EIGHT PAIR WEDDED OVER HALF-CENTURY

All Milo Turns Out to "Turkey Dinner" Followed by Public Reception

MIL0, Me., Dec. 18 (Special)—Milo was the scene of a unique gathering today, when eight couples who have been married more than half a century were the guests of honor of the entire community. A turkey dinner at the hotel at noon was followed by a public reception in the afternoon at which there was music and speaking.

The couples honored were Mr. and Mrs. John Dillon, married 60 years; Mr. and Mrs. Barton J. Ramsdell, 80 years; Mr. and Mrs. Alasco V. Carey, 50 years; the Rev. and Mrs. Sylvanus Frohock, 51 years; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Martin, 52 years; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Martin, 54 years; Mr. and Mrs. Manley Brackett, 50 years; and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert W. Leonard, 54 years.

At the afternoon exercises, prayer was offered by Mr. Frohock, solos and duets were sung by Mrs. Ethel Martin, Peterson and Ralph Briggs, and original poem read by Mrs. Marion Crosby and there were remarks by E. M. Hamlin, superintendent of the American Thread Company's plant, and the honor guests.

PERKINS CHOIRS TO SING CAROLS

Ancient and modern Christmas music, carols from many lands, and excerpts from cantatas, mark the first part of the program to be given by pupils at Perkins Institution for the Blind at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow. The second part will consist of a cantata, "The Light of the World," by Handel. The students are formed into two choruses, the larger composed of 120 of the older pupils and the smaller of 75 children.

MR. FORD URGES SOLVENT HOMES

Cites Installment Total—Five-Day Week Brings Higher Daily Pay

DETROIT.—Referring to 1927 Henry Ford declared: "The country is getting back to normal; but some people find normal too slow for them."

"There is too much debt, for one thing; too much installment buying. We must learn to call credit by its real name—debt. When financiers flourish on credit, you may depend on it that plenty of other people are withering under debt."

"The American home needs better business management. It should keep solvent and liberate itself from the pressure of high-powered salesmen."

Mr. Ford smiled when asked about the six-cylinder car, and remarked again: "So you belong to the 'sixties.' We produced a 'six' 20 years ago, and then we changed to a 'four.' We have sold over 15,000,000 of them. There must have been a good reason for it." He dismissed the most persistent "Ford rumor" of the decade by saying: "Several good automobile companies are now producing 'sixes.'"

The Ford "five-day week" now in about its third month, has already brought more than 100,000 pay increases ranging from 40 cents to \$1.50 a day and during the period there have been reports that "Ford business is on the decline."

Future Policies a Secret
What the future will witness in alterations or additions to Ford products is a secret which even Mr. Ford's closest associates will say they do not know. There are sound reasons for believing their ignorance is not affected.

Fundamentally, Mr. Ford is engaged in manufacture of automobiles, tractors and airplanes. With his general engineering background, it is believed improbable he will branch out into anything not designed to protect those industries, and will continue to lead a "one-man" organization, devoid of partnerships and amalgamations.

350,000 REINDEER IN ALASKA

WASHINGTON, (P)—There are 350,000 reindeer in Alaska, the biological survey reports. The raising of reindeer has become an important commercial enterprise in the last few years.

Dolls Enough for Any Girl



MISS DOROTHY S. BROWN, Secretary of the Cross-Cap-Pishon Post of the American Legion, With a Group of the Dolls That Are to Be Distributed to Needy Children in and About Boston.

LABOR IN STATE WELL EMPLOYED, SURVEY REVEALS

November Weekly Earnings for Industrial Workers Passed \$6,000,000

FULL-TIME WORK ALSO IS REPORTED

Boot and Shoe Plants Turn Off 3011 Employees, but Other Trades Take On

Aggregate weekly earnings of industrial workers in Massachusetts rose above the \$6,000,000 level during November, increasing seven-tenths of one per cent over the aggregate payrolls of October, according to the monthly survey of employment and earnings made by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Figures given out today showed that employment between the two months was very steady. While some plants, notably in the boot and shoe industry, turned off 3011 employees, other industries took on 2484, so that the net decrease was only one-fifth of 1 per cent of the number employed.

Full-Time Employment
Of the 246,157 workers represented in the November returns, 156,847, or 63.5 per cent, were employed in establishments reporting full-time schedules.

In five industries all establishments reported their employees as working on full-time schedules. These industries were: Gas and by-products; musical instruments; rubber footwear; rubber goods; and steamfittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.

In addition, employment was better than 90 per cent of normal in the following: Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc.; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; furniture; newspaper printing and publishing; stationery goods, and tobacco. In stationary others a majority were on full-time schedules, a total of 30 of the 39 industries.

Of the 1064 establishments only nine were idle as follows: Woolen and worsted goods 4, boots and shoes 3, and cotton goods 2.

For all industries combined there was an increase in the average weekly earnings per person from \$24.23 in October to \$24.45 in November. The per capita earnings of those employed in the manufacture of carpets and rugs increased \$2.74, largely due to improved conditions in two establishments. A gain of \$2.25 per person was recorded in foundries, making a total of \$1.83 in book and job printing, but as the average earnings in each of these industries were lower in October than in September, the increases noted merely restored wages to a more nearly normal level. In steamfittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus, earnings increased \$1.92, largely because of increased wage payments in Boston establishments. On the other hand, operating conditions in certain Boston women's clothing establishments resulted in an average loss of \$2.72 per capita for the entire group reporting.

Some Pay Increases
In only three of the 1064 establishments were general wage adjustments reported. These were all increases, averaging in steam railroad construction and repair shops.

There were a number of important changes in leading industrial cities. In Boston the number employed increased nearly 6 per cent, and the average weekly earnings per person increased \$2.44. In Haverhill, because of curtailments in the boot and shoe and the cut stock industries, there was a decrease of nearly 10 per cent in employment and of \$3.33 in the per capita earnings. The number of employees in representative establishments in Lawrence increased over 6 per cent. In North Adams, slightly increased employment, without a corresponding increase in the total amount paid in wages, resulted in a net loss in the per capita earnings of \$4.03. The number employed in representative establishments in New Bedford decreased about 10 per cent, due to conditions in the cotton goods industry.

In Northampton, improvement in one large establishment resulted in a gain of \$2.33 in the average weekly earnings per person.

HIGHER THAN UNION WAGES ARE APPROVED

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 18 (Special)—Edwin Newdick, chairman of the Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration, yesterday ruled that it is permissible for any firm to pay, and for operatives to accept, hourly or weekly payment higher than the rate listed. The ruling was made in the settlement of a controversy involving the cutters of the Greenstein Shoe Company and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. The union had demanded the right to accept \$5 per week more than the regular rate with the penalty of a fine.

Chairman Newdick in his ruling said: "Any manufacturer may pay an experienced operative who is paid by the hour more than the specified hour rate, provided the association or promptly notified of the facts, in which case the association shall notify the union and this board. Any manufacturer who thus pays an operative a rate higher than the specified rate may not reduce such higher rate except by agreement of the association, or with approval of this board."

GERMANY MAY
FORM COALITIONMeanwhile Marx Cabinet Is
to Continue in Office—
Reichswehr an Issue

By Wireless
BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Cabinet of Dr. Marx resigned yesterday, after a vote of lack of confidence, introduced by the Social Democrats, was passed by the Reichstag with the help of the German Nationalists, with 249 against 171 votes, whereupon President von Hindenburg requested the Cabinet to remain in office until a new government was formed. This is not expected to be the case before the middle of January.

At present it is absolutely impossible to foresee the composition of the new government coalition, but the opinion is generally voiced in well-informed political circles that the new government finally will be based on the same coalition of which the Cabinet just resigned was formed.

Dr. Stresemann Secure
Since the overthrow of the Cabinet was exclusively due to inner political reasons, namely, the desire of the German Nationalists to be taken into the Government, it is almost certain that Dr. Stresemann will return as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet. Whether Dr. Marx will be Chancellor again is doubtful, and Otto Gessler's return as Minister of Defense is practically out of the question since the Republican parties have now lost all confidence in him.

One of the main issues in the present crisis undoubtedly is the struggle for control of the Reichswehr, now being waged by the German Nationalists representing the reactionary, militaristic and monarchistic elements of the nation and the Republicans who are in favor of a Republican-Democratic régime.

One of the main objects of the Reichswehr, according to the German Nationalists, is the preservation of the militaristic ideas of the pre-war German imperial army. It is, moreover, the only institution of the German Republic in which they exercise almost unlimited influence, and they are well aware of the truth contained in the words that he who controls the Reichswehr controls to a certain extent the Republic.

Reichswehr Support
Hitherto the Republican Parties have closed their eyes to this situation, but of late are making serious efforts to convert the Reichswehr into support and protection of the Republic. Under these circumstances the German Nationalists, more than ever, are eager to enter the Government where they can best nullify these endeavors. They now express the hope that President von Hindenburg will protect the interests of the Reichswehr, whereby they undoubtedly mean that he will pave the way for their entrance into the Government.

But this seems impossible, owing to the attitude of the Roman Catholic Party. The Cabinet of Dr. Marx was seven months in office. The outstanding political event during that time was Germany's entrance into the League of Nations last September.

BRITISH BATTALION
SENT TO HONG KONG

Downing Street Seen as Taking Gloomy View

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 18.—In addition to reinforcing the naval forces in China, the British Government has now ordered a battalion of the Suffolk Regiment stationed at Gibraltar to proceed forthwith to Hong Kong. This news, coupled with the fact that Miles Lampson, the new British Minister to China, left Hankow for Peking without reaching a modus vivendi with the Canton Government, is held to indicate that Downing Street regards the situation as distinctly gloomy. It is, however, emphasized that the reinforcements in no way constitute an indication that the British intend to intervene in China, which is the last thing they desire to do. Stress in the meantime is laid on the fact that the relations of Mr. Lampson with Chen Yuen are excellent, and it is stated authoritatively that conversations may be resumed shortly.

Chen is understood to have appreciated the difficulties confronting Mr. Lampson in conceding Nationalist demands, but some of his colleagues are less conciliatory. Chen himself was born and educated in Trinidad, where he lived for years in an Irish family and he speaks English fluently.

In the meanwhile The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed that Sir Ronald MacLeay, re-

turning Ambassador to Peking, who is on his way home, is bringing with him a detailed plan for "shortening the line" by evacuating all the British subjects in outlying parts of China and concentrating them in, or near concessions and treaty ports. The Government, however, does not consider the time has come to adopt such drastic measures and he still hopes to achieve a satisfactory settlement by negotiation.

LONDON, Dec. 18 (P).—The Baptist Missionary Society has received a cable message from China stating that the eight months' siege of Sianfu, capital of Shensi Province, has been terminated and six British missionaries liberated.

POINCARÉ HAS
GREAT TRIUMPHHis Budget Approved in
December for the First
Time in 40 YearsBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Final approval of the budgetary provisions for 1937 has been accorded and the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, has obtained the most extraordinary triumph ever obtained in France by a finance minister. It is usual for the budget to be passed late and recourse to be had to provisional monthly credits. This time M. Poincaré obtains the vote in December. It is 40 years since there was a similar event. Moreover so quickly has Parliament worked that there is no parallel.

After incurring universal blame for slowness, confusion, strife in dealing with last year's belated budget, Parliament has now rushed to the opposite extreme and, under M. Poincaré's rigorous rule, has completed the discussion in one month and six days. The Senate took only four days. Certain small modifications necessitated the return of the budget to the Chamber of Deputies today, and the usual shuttle-cocking began between the upper and lower house. But no question of real importance was raised, and the budget should actually be promulgated tomorrow.

Politicians consider M. Poincaré's handling of the finances as a masterpiece of skill and tenacity. There is naturally some grumbling by the industrialists, who have had to bear the brunt of the franc's improvement, and the Communists seek to stir up discontent. But generally it is felt, after the failure of the succession of financial ministers, including Joseph Caillaux, that nobody but M. Poincaré could have coped with the unpleasant situation. Besides carrying out his normal duties, M. Poincaré has been compelled to sit morning, afternoon and evening through the parliamentary debates. He has spoken 20 times and put the question of confidence over 150 times, always receiving large majorities. Now released from daily attendance in Parliament, he has a few weeks in which to prepare legislation for the encouragement and expansion of French commerce and industry and take suitable measures for the avoidance of a severe trade crisis.

MR. BERNET SUCCEEDS
ERIE RAIL PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (P).—Active direction of the Erie Railroad, one of the units in the projected Nickel Plate merger, yesterday passed to the Van Sweringen interests when their chief operating official, John J. Bernet, was elected president to succeed Frederick D. Underwood. After 26 years of service as head of the Erie, Mr. Underwood will retire on Jan. 1.

Mr. Bernet will take over the management of the Erie in addition to the presidency of the Nickel Plate, which he has held since 1916. If the billion-dollar consolidation plan of the Van Sweringens is ever put into operation, it is understood that Mr. Bernet will become the head operating executive of the entire system.

SIR ALAN COBHAM HONORED
PARIS, Dec. 18 (P).—Sir Alan Cobham, British aviator, who now is visiting the United States, yesterday was awarded the annual gold medal conferred by the International Aeronautical Federation. Representatives of 18 nations participating in the meeting voted his recent flight from London to Australia and return the greatest flying feat of 1935.

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BOOTLEGGERS'
CODE IS FOUNDFurther Revelations Are
Made in Canadian Customs
Inquiry

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 18 (P).—Fragments of a bootlegger's telegraphic code, used by British Columbia liquor exporters in dealing with customers in the United States, entered the records of the Royal Commission investigating customs law violations here. The elusive memory of witnesses left the code incomplete, however, and the meanings of "quack" and "pale parson" in the vernacular of the rumrunning fraternity remained unsolved.

Archibald M. Thompson, shipping clerk for the Manitoba Refineries of British Columbia, testifying before the commission, told how he had sent code messages signed "John" to James Cameron in San Francisco and Lee Angling in connection with the exchange of bank drafts for cargoes of liquor.

"John" in the code meant "shipper," Thompson asserted. "James Cameron" was a generic term for a man he usually referred to as Sydney Smith, although Tom Fay, under indictment in the United States on rumrunning conspiracy charges, also responded to that title. Fay, previous testimony heard by the commission indicated, was a California agent of the Vancouver liquor exporters.

Thompson's memory failed him when meanings of many code words were sought. "L. L. Calder, Government counsel, recommended that the investigating commission go on record before the British Columbia Attorney-General as favoring prosecution for perjury of four witnesses who have appeared during the series of hearings here and at Victoria."

The witnesses told how they had falsified declarations and affidavits in conducting the liquor business with American bootleggers and revealed other irregularities touching Canadian customs laws. "Calder also proposed that the 21,000 cases of liquor aboard the steamer Chris Moeller be confiscated. The vessel has been held in port here since beginning of the hearings Nov. 25, on orders of the commission's pending investigation of the actual destination of the liquor cargo. Although the Chris Moeller cargo was billed on paper for a Mexican port, witnesses testified it was intended for the holiday trade in California."

The Chris Moeller was the first of the British Columbia rumrunning fleet to be detained by the provincial Government, although customs officials and exporters have testified none of the cargoes consigned to Mexican and Central American ports ever reached their destinations.

The commission adjourned until Jan. 19.

BUYERS' "STRIKE"
STARTS IN FRANCE

PARIS, Dec. 18 (P).—What amounts to a buyers' strike has been started in France. It is not an organized affair, such as the one in America that put an end to the post-Armistice spending in 1920, but it is general, nevertheless.

The French people, who relaxed their thrift a little during the inflation years that followed the war, have simply drawn their purse strings tight during the last month. Retail sales in December—excluding Christmas shopping—are not expected to be more than half what the October sales totaled. The sudden fall and rebound of the franc is the cause.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
REFERENDUM IS HALTED

INDIANAPOLIS (P).—A temporary injunction restraining Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, from conducting a referendum in the organization in the adoption of amend-

Shop at Samuels
Where Christmas Gifts and
Prices Are Right
LARGE SELECTION OF
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"Clean Amusement Pays,"
Says Successful Park Owner

Cleveland Recreation "Merchant" Earns "Two Kinds
of Dividends"—Fluffy White Pop Corn Makes
Firm Foundation for His Business

CLEVELAND, O. (Special Correspondence).—The humble five-cent bag of fluffy, snow-white pop corn, fresh, warm, and properly seasoned, is the foundation on which has been built here one of the world's largest amusement parks.

Euclid Beach Park is a recreation center, edging Cleveland's Lake Erie shore, that provides pleasure for children and grown-ups alike from a wide sector of northeastern Ohio. And a goodly measure of its success is declared to have resulted from a management policy, which is—clean amusement pays.

"Persistent maintenance of a place of clean amusement has paid its dividends financially and in personal satisfaction," says Dudley S. Humphrey, operator of the park for 25 years. "We have proved that the people want clean amusement and moral recreation."

One of the features of the park is that no gate admission is charged, and consequently thousands daily pour through its gates during the recreation seasons. Free parking for 10,000 motorcars is provided.

First Pop Corn Stand
Mr. Humphrey established his first permanent pop corn stand in Public Square, Cleveland, and it prospered. Then came the chance to buy Euclid Beach Park. The venture had a failure because of catering to all classes of society. The property was run down and Mr. Humphrey's friends advised against the purchase. But the Humphreys had an ideal, and they bought the park to determine whether the ideal would stand the human test.

"We wanted to prove that recreation can be made successful and at the same time clean, morally and physically," he explained. Obstacles were encountered from the start. Undesirable places opened up in the vicinity of the park, he says. "From the start, it has been the policy that no person under the influence of intoxicants could enter or remain in the park, and no loud or disorderly conduct is allowed."

Thus, the proprietors of Euclid Beach cleaned up the vicinity of the park in their own way. As they prepared, they bought out the undesirable places, closed them up, tore down the buildings and added the land bit by bit to the park property. The fame of the park began to spread and eventually moved began to come from the far corners of the earth to study the policies on which the success of Euclid Beach Park was founded.

Covers 150 Acres
Today the park covers 150 acres, rambling in and out among the groves which fringe the eastern Lake Erie shore—nearly all planted by Mr. Humphrey. There are seasonal

For Hire
Dependable, moderately priced service for readers of The Christian Science Monitor. E. J. C. 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 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GROCERY STORE CHAIN BUILDING \$2,500,000 SOMERVILLE PLANT

Centralized Production Group for First National Stores, Inc., to Cover 500,000 Square Feet of Floor and Include Manufacturing, Shops and Offices

Work started on a centralized production plant for the First National Stores, Inc., at Mystic and Middlesex Avenues, Somerville, which includes a group of buildings, having 500,000 square feet of floor area, or approximately 11½ acres. The plant is being erected by Fred T. Ley, Inc., and when completely equipped will cost \$2,500,000. It is expected that the plant will be ready for occupancy by Aug. 1, 1927. Approximately 500 persons will be employed.

The buildings will provide departments for baking, manufacturing of jellies, jams, extracts, soft drinks, etc., refrigeration for meat and dairy products, etc., a warehouse with sufficient capacity to serve 3000 stores, machine and carpenter shops, power house, garage and general offices.

Construction of the buildings will be of reinforced concrete and brick, except the garage which will be roofed with steel trusses spanning 110 feet. The bakery, warehouse and manufacturing portions are to be three stories high, according to the designs by Monks & Johnson, architects, who, as engineers, are also directing the construction. There will be a basement under the three story building. The garage and assembly will be one story high.

The loading platforms, where the orders are shipped out to the stores, will accommodate 55 automobiles, trucks. In addition to these platforms which are on the warehouse, there will be a loading platform for eight trucks at the bakery which will have a production capacity for 200,000 loaves per day. There is also to be room for 30 automobile trucks for incoming goods. The buildings will be served by nine freight elevators.

Among the features of the large central establishment will be a kitchen and cafeteria for the employees. Storage tanks for gasoline and fuel oil will be installed enabling the stores to purchase direct from the producers its requirements for the operation of its machinery and rolling stock.

Adjoining this property and owned by the First National Stores, Inc., is something over 200,000 additional square feet of land which is being reserved for the future development of the Arthur E. Dorr Division of the company. It is expected that a large packing plant will eventually be erected, together with smoke houses and general quarters for the curing of hams and bacon. There is also ample space for a milk plant, potato sheds, salvage department and abattoir.

A decline of more than \$1,500,000 in building and engineering contracts awarded in New England during the week ended Dec. 14, 1926, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, was recorded in statistics issued today by the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City. Building expenditures for the week ended Dec. 14 amounted to \$6,013,000, as compared with \$7,584,100 for the same period of last year.

Following is a comparison of contracts awarded in New England during the week ended Dec. 14 for the last 10 years:

1926	\$6,013,000	1921	\$4,131,000
1925	7,584,100	1920	2,772,000
1924	7,635,300	1919	7,040,000
1923	7,780,200	1918	2,629,000
1922	6,072,500	1917	751,000

The Bray properties in Newton Center Square have been conveyed by Cora B. Warner, to a corporation established under Massachusetts laws to be known as the Newton Center Real Estate Company. The entire real estate is assessed for \$315,000; \$199,000 on the buildings, and \$116,000 on the land. An appraisal of the properties was made by Lockwood, Greene & Co., Alford Bros., co-operating with the Trust Company, were the brokers.

The property consists of the Bray Block, 81-105 Union Street, containing eight stores, a large hall, and a manufacturing plant, central heating plant; a garage at 792 Beacon Street, and two-story block of stores, 75-79 Union Street, and 35,400 feet of land; also the apartment house called

Bradford Court, 17-31 Institution Avenue, containing 19 suites, with 22,980 feet of land and a lot in the rear bordering on the Boston & Albany Railroad of 12,980 square feet.

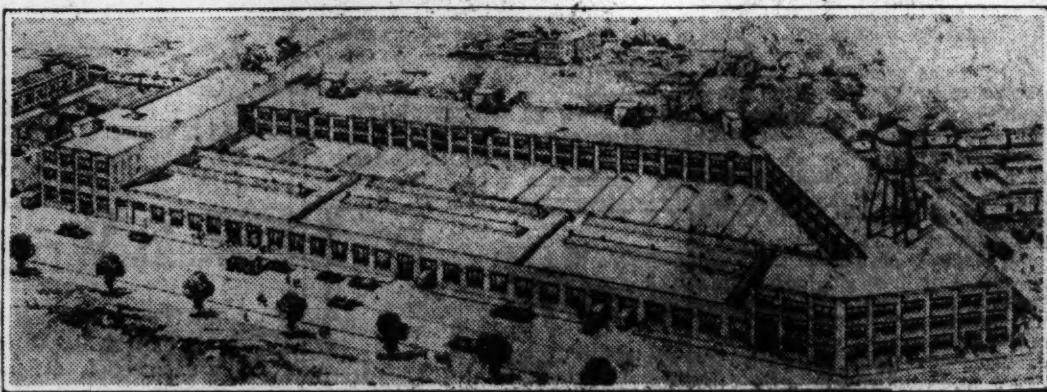
The Charles River Bleachery in Needham has been sold to J. E. Cochran & Sons, who are installing machinery for cloth printing. The property is assessed for \$97,000. It is a large mill, concrete construction, containing approximately 50,000 square feet of floor space. There are 14 acres of land, with valuable water-power rights on the Charles River. The Willard Welsh Realty Company was the broker.

Roy A. Hovey, Commissioner of Banks, has sold to Fred Holdsworth and Robert A. Farrington, the two parcels of property at 132-134 State Street, extending through to and including 1-3 Chatham Row. The lot of land contains 3688 square feet, with two distinct buildings, the one on State Street being 4½ stories in height and that on Chatham Row four stories. The total assessed value is \$225,000. Street & Company were the brokers in the transaction.

John T. Busas & Sons report the following sales: At 5 Pine Crest Road, corner of Berwick Road, Newton Center, to Charles Everett Deane. The property consists of a new brick and frame Dutch Colonial residence of eight rooms and two baths, with garage, and corner lot of about 10,000 square feet, all valued at \$21,000. McAuslan & Nutting represented Clarence Boyce, the grantor.

Mrs. Maud A. Kilbourne has sold her single frame house, garage, and about 8000 square feet of land at

Centralized Plant for 3000 Grocery Stores



Production Group Designed for First National Stores, Inc.

66 Commonwealth Park, Newton Center. George W. McCabe purchased the property, which is valued at \$15,000.

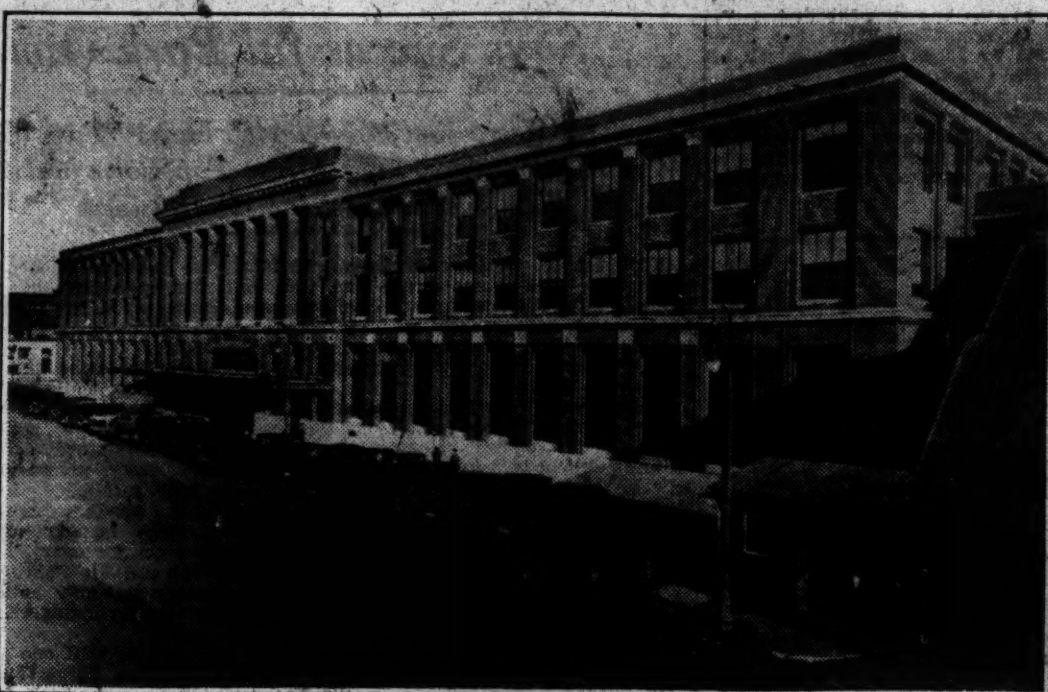
Papers have gone to record whereby William H. Rogers conveys to William F. Hardy of Weymouth the lot situated on the corner of Page Road and Walker Street, Newtonville, containing about 9000 square feet, valued at \$3000. Mr. Hardy plans to erect a home for his own occupancy.

Olin L. Fuller has purchased the four-story brick building at 283 Dartmouth Street from William H. Agry. Of the total assessment of \$45,000, \$31,600 is on the land. Title came through Walter R. Moore.

Carolyn Lebowich Lowe conveys to Hiram M. Burton, Harold Prentiss and Channing W. Souther, trustees of the Esplanade Land Trust, the store and apartment property at 569 to 575 Columbus Avenue and 426 to 434 Massachusetts Avenue consisting of 10,656 square feet of land with two five-story and two four-story brick buildings thereon. The trustees purchase for investment. The total tax value is \$250,000, of which \$88,400 is the assessed valuation of the land. W. J. McDonald of 206 Devonshire Street is the broker.

WELLESLEY MAN ELECTED
Clarence A. Bunker of Wellesley last night was elected president of the City Solicitors' and Town

New Boston & Albany Station at Springfield, Mass.



North Front of Structure Facing on Liberty Street. The Main Entrance With Canopy is Shown and Also the Space Reserved for Vehicles.

Counsel Association at its annual meeting in the American House, Judge James A. Halloran of Norwood was chosen vice-president. Others elected were Maynard E. S. Clemens, secretary-treasurer; Leon C. Gupitt of Winthrop, Lincoln Bryant of Milton, John J. Flynn of Waltham, William S. Mellish of Worcester and Addison Pike of Winchester, members of the executive committee.

HARVARD SENIORS ELECT
Seven men were elected to the class day committee by the Harvard class of 1927, it was announced yesterday. The men are William F.

N. W. AYER & SON PLAN NEW OFFICES

Pioneer Advertising Company to Build in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Plans for the construction of a modern building on the western side of historic old Washington Square and costing approximately \$1,000,000, were announced here today by N. W. Ayer & Son, pioneer advertising agency.

The building is being designed by

second son of King Gustav of Sweden to this city Jan. 26, were announced today by Karl G. Fredin, chairman of the activities committee of the Swedish National Federation, under whose auspices the visit has been arranged. The Prince will sail from Le Havre for New York Dec. 29, a later date than has been previously arranged in order that he may celebrate Christmas in Stockholm. He will be given a reception and banquet in the Bancroft Hotel the evening of his arrival and at 8:15 p. m. will give a lecture in Mechanics Hall.

NEW SHOE COMPANY TO BE ESTABLISHED

HUDSON, Mass., Dec. 18 (AP)—The factory of the Chandler & Patten Shoe Company, which has been idle since early in 1925, will open about Jan. 15 as the home of a new shoe company, according to announcement of A. George Gilman, director for the Chandler & Patten Company. Papers are expected to be passed in a few days conveying the factory to Arthur J. Manning, for the past 18 years general manager of the Thomas H. Logan Shoe Company here. Mr. Manning is having sample shoes made and plans to start manufacturing here Jan. 15.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19, and Monday evening, Dec. 20, performances of Handel's "The Messiah" by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Sunday evening, Dec. 19, in the Boston Public Library, a free concert by the Flonzaley Quartet, under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation of the Library of Congress. The program includes Beethoven's "Quartet in E minor, Schumann's in A major, and D. G. Schumann's Variations on a Theme of John Pachelbel.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 24, and Saturday evening, Dec. 25, in Symphony Hall, the tenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," a Concerto Grosso of Handel, Vaughan Williams' "A Norfolk Rhapsody" and the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan."

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, for the benefit of his pension fund. A "popular" program is announced, including Respighi's "William Tell" Overture; Weber's "Invitation to the Dance"; Sibelius' "Valse Triste"; Johann Strauss' Waltz, "Voices of Spring"; Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite, and the same composer's "1812" Overture, with an auxiliary brass band playing off-stage.

On the same program, in Jordan Hall, the fourth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor.

NEW STATION TO BE OPENED

Springfield B. & M. Structure Completed at Cost of More Than \$1,500,000

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 18 (Special)—The Boston & Albany Railroad will put into service tomorrow the new station which has been completed at a cost of more than \$1,500,000, and which is the most important unit of a complete reconstruction of the terminal facilities in Springfield which, when finished, will entail an expenditure of \$4,387,000.

In addition to the main line of this road, the station will be used by the Connecticut River division of the Boston & Maine, which terminates here, and by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, whose line runs up the valley to this city from Hartford and whose trains continue to Boston over the Boston & Albany rails.

This is the fourth railroad station erected in Springfield. The first two were wooden structures and the third station, erected in 1889, was a double affair with buildings on each side of the railroad tracks. Several years ago all the passenger business was concentrated in the building on the south side of the tracks and the building on the north side was given over to the requirements of the mail and express.

The new station is located on land to the north of the railroad and all of the space which was occupied by the stations of 1889 has now been utilized for a new track layout which will be completed within the next five or six months. A new and elaborate signal tower, with interlocking switches will then control all the movements over the 11 tracks in the new station layout and, in fact, will control all train movements between the Connecticut River bridge on the west and Armory Street on the east.

An important feature of the new station layout is a subway which runs under all the tracks from Lyman Street on the south to the station itself located on Liberty Street on the north. From this subway stairs go up to the train platforms. The first of the units of the new terminal layout to be built was the Mail and Express Building on the north side of the tracks and here, since the old station buildings have been torn down, the patrons of the road have been temporarily accommodated. Tomorrow, with the new station going into use, the space in the Mail and Express Building will be released for the use of those two agencies.

The new station is built like a modern office building. It is three stories in height and has ample accommodation to provide office rooms for the Boston & Albany officials located at Springfield, such as the division passenger agent, division freight agent, division superintendent and division engineer. Also, a

very large amount of space is taken by the car service department. The new station is of dark brick with buff Indiana limestone trim. The interior of the concourse, waiting room, subway, restaurant, etc., is of polished marble and plaster and the floors are of terrazzo. All interior trim is of steel and the building is fireproof. The main entrance is on Liberty Street and, surrounding, a spacious concourse, are grouped the taxi stand, telephone station, main dining room, lunch room, ticket office, lavatories and news stand. The concourse is 90 feet wide and 120 feet deep. The waiting room is at the corner of North and Liberty Streets, and it has a rest room and emergency room for women.

The passenger station proper is 300 feet long and 120 feet wide. It is three stories high and has a passenger subway 30 feet wide with entrances to the track platforms. The first floor contains facilities for the traveling public, while the second and third floors are occupied by the officials and clerks of the various railroad departments. The building is equipped with the most modern heating and lighting equipment.

DEMAND FOR SKIS MET

NORWAY, Me., Dec. 18 (AP)—A special rush order for 2000 pairs of skis was received at a local shoe factory for New York and Philadelphia stores for the Christmas trade. The shipment was made yesterday in a special car, attached to the Portland train, the express charge for which was \$225.

Shadow on Moon's Face Due Tonight

Satellite Will Enter Earth's Penumbra at 11 P. M. in Rare "Lunar Appulse"

There's going to be a shadow on the face of the man in the moon tonight, says the Associated Press. In other words, an unusual celestial phenomenon, known as a "lunar appulse," wherein the moon enters the earth's penumbra, is to take place. It is said that it is four centuries since the last occurrence of the kind. It will be almost an eclipse, but not quite. Appulses are much rarer.

The umbra is the earth's true shadow and around this true shadow, separating it from the full light, is a partial shadow, the penumbra.

This partial shadow will darken the moon while that satellite swings close to the black true shadow. It will not touch the umbra, however, for if it did, there would be an eclipse. The moon will enter the penumbra at about 11 p. m., eastern standard time, always remaining visible although its light will be dimmed.

This darkening of the moon will progress until about 1:20 Sunday morning when, according to the authorities, the moon will have assumed a dark hue at the edge, shaded to ruddy brown. From then on the spectacle will fade and shortly after 3:30 a. m. Luna's usual shining countenance will be fully visible.

R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

Mail Orders Filled

Men's Housecoats

\$8.75

Double faced materials—Grays—Browns—Heathers—for Regular—Stouts—sizes up to 50. Other Housecoats, \$8.00 to \$35.00

Men's Brocaded Silk Lined

LOUNGING GOWNS

\$25.00

Rayon Lounging Robes, satin trimmed.....\$12.50
Wool Dressing Gowns.....\$17.50
Silk Lounging Robes.....\$45.00 and \$55.00
Bathrobes.....\$5.50 to \$15.00

Men's Clothing—Second Floor, Mezzanine

An Exclusive Shop for Misses and Women

Our "It" certificates will be more valuable than ever after Christmas!

Quality Speaks!

THE worth of a gift, even if of small cost, becomes increased in your mind when you know it comes from a shop upholding ideals of sterling quality and distinction. Quality here is of great significance, whatever the cost of the article, and this quality is seldom found elsewhere, if at all, for less. Here are suggestions:

- Warm Worumbo Topcoat for Sister
- French Printed Handkerchiefs
- Hollcraft Princess Royal Silk Lingerie
- Handbag of new smart leather
- Box of Duraspun Silk Stockings
- Dance Frocks for the debutante
- French Perfume in a novel container
- Silk Umbrella with a new handle
- Suitcase fitted for the traveler
- Nightgown of French nixon or silk radium
- Capeskin Jacket for the sportswoman
- Sweater with jacquard design for the college girl

There are other gift things by the hundreds that will suggest their acceptability to you. And above all, remember that here is a Rarity Shop where that "just right" more or less impersonal gift may be selected for some fastidious person.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

TREMONT STREET AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO

BOSTON

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

Slippers—The Ideal Gift

Easy to buy—easy to send—always welcome

Styles For All the Family

- Men's Hi-Low Slippers, \$1.00
- Men's Gray Felt Everetts, \$1.39
- Men's Brown Kid Everetts, \$1.95 and \$2.48
- Men's and Women's Sheepskin Slippers, \$2.98 and \$3.48
- Women's Kid Juliettes, \$2.75 to \$3.48
- Women's Felt Moccasins, 79c
- Children's Bootie Slippers, 79c
- Children's and Misses' Cushion Sole Slippers, 79c
- Boys' and Women's Indian Moccasins, \$2.98

STREET FLOOR



Let Your Children Have Music!

THE greatest gift for your children—a most lasting and endearing gift—is the opportunity to learn to play a good piano—for music brings happiness all through life.

Those little fingers may belong to a future artist! Give them a fine piano to bring out their expression. Start the musical education of your children now—while they are still young and impressionable—while they are still at the age when they can learn easiest.

And remember that a good piano brings joy and recreation to the whole family—so your gift of a piano to your children will be a gift you all will enjoy.

If you want a really good piano and a really good value, whether you desire a new or rebuilt piano, it will be to your advantage to inspect our fine stock of uprights, players, grands and reproducing pianos.

Henry F. Miller Store

200 Dartmouth Street, Opposite Copley-Plaza
BOSTON

NEW BUREAU IS ADVOCATED TO AID WOMEN IN BUSINESS

Patience, Tact and Wisdom Needed, Say Speakers at Women's Republican Club, to Improve Working Conditions in Industry

A plea for patience, tact and wisdom in endeavoring to obtain improved working conditions for women and children in industry and the need of a woman's bureau to carry out such a program were stressed by speakers at a session of the Council on Women and Children in Industry held at the Women's Republican Club yesterday.

Modern consideration to the welfare of employees was compared with that of only a few years ago when workers were considered mechanically from the standpoint of the amount of money they made for their employers. The new way was acknowledged to be "good business," Prof. Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College, in a talk on "Pioneer Days," declared that, to a great many employers, the change went far deeper than mere business advantage, being a real interest in the men and women having places in their business.

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley resigned as chairman of the council and Mrs. Esther M. Andrews of Brookline was elected to succeed her. The council is an unofficial advisory committee for the assistant commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries, Miss Ethel M. Johnson. Mrs. Bagley, chairman since 1921, who resigned in order to have more time for other duties, was made honorary chairman.

Other officers elected were: Mrs. Margaret McGill, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Florence Perkins, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Robert Herrick, third

PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES IS INCREASING

New England Said to Be Doing More Than Other Sections

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18 (Special)—In an address at the closing session of the Connecticut Pomological Society at the Hotel Bond yesterday, Prof. R. A. Van Meter of the department of pomology, Massachusetts Agricultural College, pointed out that while New England has been steadily increasing its planting of fruit trees since 1910, in the country as a whole there has been almost no planting since 1912. Terming the McIntosh grade of apple "the pet of producer and consumer," Professor Van Meter said that its production within the next 10 or 15 years is bound to be three times what it is today, and that of the Baldwin grade will be doubled during the same period.

F. E. Cole, manager of the Nashoba Apple Packing Association of Massachusetts, outlined the nature and achievements of the association, and said that during the past year 125 people had been employed by the association in packing apples.

The following officers were re-elected: President, Charles G. Billings, Haverhill; vice-president, Harold M. Rogers, Southington; treasurer, H. C. C. Miles, Milford; secretary, Harold B. Rogers, Newington; county vice-presidents: Hartford County, W. H. Cowles, Manchester; New Haven County, Kenneth Platt, Milford; Fairfield County, Paul M. Barrows, Stamford; Litchfield, H. G. Hallock, Washington; New London County, E. J. Graham, Norwich; Middlesex County, John Lyman, Middletown; Windham County, William C. Child, Woodstock; Tolland County, E. D. Houston, Mansfield; vice-president of the New England Fruit Show, Charles L. Gold of West Cornwall.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF VERMONT TO MEET

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 17 (Special)—Richard Washburn Child, former American Ambassador to Italy, will be one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Vermont Bar Association, to be held here on Jan. 3 and 4. He will speak on "Crimes and its Prevention." Other speakers will be Homer Albers, dean of the law school of Boston University, who will talk on "Reform in Court Practice," and Sherman R. Moulton, associate justice of the Vermont Supreme Court, who will speak on "Trifles and the Law."

For the first time in the history of the state bar association, the wives and daughters of the members have been invited to the annual meeting. They will be entertained by the Montpelier Woman's Club.

LAWRENCE ICE CREAM TO BE SENT TO FLORIDA

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 18 (Special)—A local ice-cream company, following several years of investigation, has embarked on an undertaking bound to create a precedent, of feeding St. Petersburg, Fla., its commodity.

An experimental shipment of 1000 gallons of ice cream, in specially equipped refrigerating containers, will leave this city on Dec. 29, to be shipped from Boston direct to St. Petersburg by boat. It will take at least eight days before the cream is put on the market at St. Petersburg from the time it is shipped from this city.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD CONVENTION TOMORROW

The third annual biennial convention of the Jewish Welfare Board tomorrow will be held at the Elks Club tomorrow with a banquet at the headquarters of the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association in Roxbury. Rabbi H. H. Rubenowitz of Temple Mishkan Tefila will deliver the invocation and Louis E. Kirstein will welcome the delegates from many sections of the United States.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BUDGET FILED

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 18 (Special)—Requests of state departments for legislative appropriations for the fiscal years 1927-1928 and for 1928-1929, filed at the state treasurer's office, total \$3,996,455 and \$3,955,084, respectively. This is an increase for 1927-1928 for \$49,433 and an increase for 1928-1929 of \$344,642.

'Quilting Bee' Held by Relief Workers

Volunteers of America Fill Warm Comfortable for Needy of Boston

More than 50 women, members of the Woman's Relief Corps, yesterday held an old-fashioned "quilting bee" at the chapel of the Volunteers of America, when they filled several dozen big, warm woolly quilts which will be distributed next week by the Volunteers to elderly men and women in need in various parts of Greater Boston.

On account of the early cold and storms this winter, there has been an unusual demand for quilts. More than 500 men and women will receive gifts of quilts from the Volunteers at Christmas in addition to the material for a dinner and an order of coal.

Those who "quilted" yesterday were under the leadership of Mrs. Fannie Engman and Mrs. Marion Bleiler of Roxbury. The other women were from various branches of the Woman's Relief Corps in Revere, Malden, South Boston and Roxbury.

WOMEN USE PICTURE FOR DUAL PURPOSE

Municipal League Members See Lesson in Film Play

By subtle means of a film picturing a race lost to civilization in a country of that unknown land beyond the Taurus Mountains and the Arabian Desert, the Women's Municipal League today jointly presented a variation of its annual benefit event and a striking argument for its own ambition, which is to see the city made into an increasingly better place in which to live, when "Grass" was screened at the Essex Street Theater.

The film served as an admirable and instructive departure from the usual activities of bazaars or plays and drew a considerable audience to small hall of the opportunity of observing what lack of civilization in a people can mean.

The picture is a filming of actual life, made without the customary artifices and is indorsed for its photography by Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, as highly valuable from a geographic and educational standpoint. In it there are depicted the migrations of a primitive people, forced by the failure of their main crop, grass, to move, 50,000 strong, with 500,000 horses, camels, goats and other beasts through forests, across bare, bridgeless rivers and over snow-covered mountains until they come at last to broad and fertile plains where, with their children and their livestock, they may once more enjoy comfort.

The film was made possible by three Americans, two men and a woman, who traveled for 10 months through the deserts and forests of Anatolia to the places where live the nomadic tribes. A long list of official sponsors subscribed to the showing of the film and Junior League girls made up the list of donors. General arrangements were in charge of Mrs. Robert Treat Paine 2d, Mrs. G. B. Hugo, Mrs. David J. Evans, and Mrs. Henry D. Tudor.

The fact is, Washington was up against terrible odds, but he never flinched," Dr. Hart added. "He stood on his quarterdeck until the storm passed and the calm came. He was absolutely the best trained American in military affairs."

"Almost all of them have totally neglected the fact that Washington was the best business man in the country; the one outstanding business man of his day. If he was living now he wouldn't be president; he would be head of the Standard Oil Company or some other large corporation, or he would be assisting in the development of the South."

COMMUNITY HOUSE TO BE DEDICATED

Kingston to Receive Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Reed

KINGSTON, Mass., Dec. 18 (Special)—A gala day is promised for the citizens of Kingston on Monday when the new Community House, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Reed of Worcester, former residents of Kingston, will be formally dedicated. The new town playground, which required four years to complete, will also be dedicated and turned over to the town at the same time. Louis E. Vaughan, a Worcester architect, drew the plans for the new house.

During the evening there will be music by the Pilgrim Band of Plymouth, G. Herbert Clarke, director. Fred Bailey, chairman of the building committee, who has represented Mr. Reed, the donor, will turn the keys over to Walter H. Faunce, chairman of the board of selectmen, who will later turn them back to Mr. Bailey as custodian of the property. A buffet lunch will be served to the guests. Officials of the surrounding towns as well as the County Commissioners will be among the special guests.

DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS RAPIDLY GAIN

From 18 Bible schools conducted by the New England Daily Vacation Bible Schools Association in Massachusetts in 1917 the number has increased to 322 at the present time, the association reports. These are under teachers trained in the more than 20 schools for religious education conducted in various towns throughout the state. It is estimated that 40,000 children too advantage of the vacation schools last summer. The report says:

"The outlook for the coming year is very bright, and the work of the association, the New England Daily Vacation Bible School Association, is more and more commending itself to those who love children and who wish to safeguard them through these constructive years."

HORACE A. MOSES RE-ELECTED SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 18 (Special)—

Horace A. Moses was again elected president of the Hampden County Improvement League at the institution's annual meeting in the league building in West Springfield. Members from every city, town, village and farm community in the county were present.

NEW BANK FOR CAMBRIDGE

The University Trust Company of Cambridge, Mass., has received a certificate from the Massachusetts Board of Bank Commissioners, and following incorporation will start business within eight months. Capital is \$300,000 with surplus of \$50,000, all of which will be subscribed by local business men. The bank will be located in North Cambridge.

GARDEN SOCIETY PROTECTS TREES

Excess Use of Evergreens Avoided During Sale by Farm Women's Group

Excessive use of holly, laurel and ground pine has been carefully avoided by the New England Farm and Garden Association, which is holding its ninth annual evergreen sale at Horticultural Hall, in an effort to co-operate with the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society which has announced that these evergreen plants are threatened with extermination at the present rate of use. Mrs. George U. Crocker, president of the farm and garden association, said today:

"Our association is lending every effort to co-operate with the Wild Flower Preservation Society in protecting the evergreens," said Mrs. Crocker. "Throughout New England," she continued, "members of our organization, consisting chiefly of farm women, are working to increase the supply of native plants which the society has outlined. In places where the supply is scarce our members set out new areas and permit a certain number of plants to go to seed."

A wide assortment of evergreen decorations are being offered for sale, including pine cones, potted evergreen seedlings for place cards, and evergreen wreaths which have been decorated in the Florentine manner with fruits and vegetables.

In addition there are such articles as candles, fireplace fagots and baskets with evergreen trimmings. More than 40 consignors, from every New England state, are represented at the sale. From their individual sales 10 per cent is deducted by the association to defray expenses.

A great many of these women have no other way in which to earn money, and products are sent by them for sale to the headquarters at 38 Newbury Street at all other times of the year. These products include maple sugar, preserves, hooked rugs, and fireplace wood. During the summer months a branch office is maintained in Benson, Vt.

In addition to this work the association is active in the advanced education of farm girls and each year scholarships are awarded for the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. The girls are also aided in finding summer employment, 17 having been placed last year. There are at present six students in the horticulture department, and the association has received scholarships from the association. Funds for this work are gained through an annual series of sales and entertainments. On Jan. 15, a recital will be given for the benefit of the educational fund.

MT. HOLYOKE CAROL CHOIR GOES ON TOUR

Group to Sing in New York and Other Cities

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 18 (Special)—Mount Holyoke College found its annual closing for the Christmas holidays yesterday enlivened by the departure of the Mount Holyoke carol singers, who are to give their unique repertoire of ancient Christmas carols in Hartford, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Alumni of the college in all these cities are planning entertainments for the girls, and Mount Holyoke students living in and near these cities are taking home friends to hear the concert.

The choir sang in Hartford last night and left today for New York. Their concert will be given this evening in the Town Hall. On Sunday morning they will leave for Washington. The carollers will have a special car and will be accompanied by a representative of the railroad.

Sunday evening they will sing at the Church of the Epiphany in Washington, and will spend the night at the Mount Vernon Seminary. Next morning, after a sight-seeing tour of the city, they will have an audience with President Coolidge. This has been arranged for them by Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor of Washington, whose daughter is a senior at Mount Holyoke.

From Washington the girls go on in their special car to Philadelphia, where a particularly elaborate reception has been arranged through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Athletic Club and the enthusiasm of the Philadelphia alumni. Dinner will be served at the club, and the concert will be given afterward in the ball room of the club. Among the owners of these concert are Mrs. E. S. Coolidge of New York and Mrs. Edgar Bok and Dr. Marion E. Park, president of Bryn Mawr, in Philadelphia.

MR. COYNE DISPUTES ORDER OF COUNCIL

Francis X. Coyne, Representative from Dorchester, in a letter to Acting Governor Frank G. Allen and the Executive Council, declined to appear before the Executive Council in defense of his charges the unit fund supplies have been furnished to state institutions by the Commission on Administration and Finance. The council last week voted to call upon Mr. Coyne to file with it a full statement of his charges and the information upon which they are based.

Mr. Coyne insists that the investigation should be made by the Legislature and not by the council. He made his first statement in connection with the filing of an order for an investigating committee from the legislature. What course the council will take probably will be decided at its meeting Wednesday. The council has authority to issue a summons if it wishes.

TEACHERS PLAN CONVENTION

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 18 (Special)—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Maine Teachers' Association here last night, it was decided to hold the annual convention of the association at Portland Oct. 27 and 28.

Christmas Gifts

Only five shopping days left in which to buy them. Even these items do not begin to tell the story of our preparedness Monday.

MERCHANDISE CERTIFICATES

Cashier's Desk

GLOVE SILK VESTS \$2 (Street Floor) "Stearns 120." Made with bodice tops. To match quality glove silk in "220" bloomers. Peach, pink, and orchid.	GLOVE SILK BLOOMERS \$3 (Street Floor) "Stearns 220." cut full and long, with retractor to knees. In pink and peach.	GIRLS' LEATHER JACKETS \$12.50 to \$18.75 (Fifth Floor) In suede, wind-breaker or short coat model, with pockets. Sizes 6 to 14.	WOMEN'S FITTED SUITCASES \$29.50 (Second Floor) Sizes 20, 22 and 24 inches in black cobra grain cowhide with attractive fittings.	"BLUE CHELSEA" CHINA \$5.50 to \$18.50 (Seventh Floor) Adderley's English China, copied from old English china, in stock pattern. White with blue decoration.	MEN'S SQUARE SCARFS \$5.50 to \$18.50 (Street Floor) Smart scarfs in white and subtle colors, and in plain, block or stripe designs.	MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS 50c to \$4 each (Street Floor) A large variety of linen and silk handkerchiefs, plain, hemstitched, and with initials.			
HAND-MADE PHILIPPINE GOWNS \$3.50 to \$5 (Fifth Floor) Made by hand and embroidered by hand. With round, square and V necks. Made of white nainsook.	FRENCH SILK GOWNS \$13.50 to \$27 (Fifth Floor) Hand-made, in crepe de Chine, some with real lace, in pink, peach, orchid, blue.	WOMEN'S SILK PAJAMAS \$15 to \$27 (Fifth Floor) Two-piece models, hand-embroidered, made with round, square or V necks. In white and colors.	"DIX-MAKE" DAYTIME DRESSES \$5 (Fifth Floor) In cotton poplin, checked chambrays and gingham. Sizes 38 to 46. Beautifully trimmed. Attractive.	SILK COSTUME SLIPS \$5 to \$21 (Fifth Floor) Tailored and trimmed models with self straps and bodice tops. In radium, satin and soft silks.	GIRLS' RAINCOATS AND HATS \$5 (Fifth Floor) Rubberized coats in red, blue and green, with standing collars. Hats to match. Sizes 6 to 14. Set \$5.	GIRLS' BATHROBES \$10 to \$18.75 (Fifth Floor) All-wool bathrobes, in blue, tan, pink, and plaids, braided-trimmed, with pockets, in sizes 8 to 14.	GIRLS' SILK NEGLIGES \$6.50 to \$10 (Fifth Floor) Beautiful figured and printed crepe de Chine negligees in sizes 8 to 14. Long or short sleeves.	CHILDREN'S SWEATERS \$2 to \$6.50 (Fifth Floor) In brushed or unbrushed wool, or rayon-and-wool, in slip-on and coat models. Sizes 2 to 6.	CHILDREN'S FRENCH DRESSES \$6.50 and \$7.50 (Fifth Floor) Hand-made dotted French muslin dresses, sizes 2 to 6. Yellow, blue, pink dots, white grounds.
FRENCH SILK NEGLIGES \$33 (Fifth Floor) Made of crepe de Chine, hand-embroidered in self color or contrasting tones. Albatross-lined.	VENETIAN BEADED PILLOWS \$60 and \$87 (Third Floor) Pillows worked by hand in beautiful floral designs in contrasting colors on velvet or rayon backs.	TRAPUNTO PILLOWS \$8.50 to \$25 (Third Floor) A variety of shapes and sizes in hand-quilted silk pillows with backgrounds in relief. Boudoir colors.	FITTED SEWING BAGS \$2.50 (Third Floor) Black satin bags in small sizes, lined with gay colored cotton satin; draw-string top.	KNITTING BAGS \$6 to \$16.50 (Third Floor) Homespun and hand-knitted bags. Black satin with gay linings. Many styles.	SCRAP BASKETS \$2.50 to \$15 (Third Floor) Metal with paper appliques, Sicilian damask, French prints on paper, Italian straw, and lace over taffeta.	IMPORTED BRIDGE SETS \$5 to \$28 (Third Floor) From Italy, China and France, featuring Kensington grounds, appliques, real laces and hand-embroideries.	SAXONY BED SOCKS \$5.50 (Third Floor) Every pair of socks knitted with ball and drawstring, in blues, pink and lavender.	WOOL "O" RUGS \$5 to \$15 (Third Floor) Oval rugs in various sizes. Reversible in greens, gray, rust, and blues with contrasting borders.	UTILITY BOXES \$15 to \$18 (Third Floor) Two sizes, one knitted with flat tray, Cretonne covered boxes with mahogany finish frames. Ideal gifts.
CAMEL'S HAIR BLANKETS \$20 to \$65 (Third Floor) Fine grade camel's hair, warm but light in weight. Attractive borders on natural color grounds.	TABLE LINEN \$3 (Third Floor) Fine damask linen hemstitched cloths and 6 napkins to match. Size 72 by 72, per set, \$17.50. Size 72 by 90, per set, \$21.	BATH MATS \$3 (Third Floor) Durable and attractive gifts in light blue, pink, gold, lavender and all white.	GIFT TOWELS \$2.50 each (Third Floor) Fringed towels in durable huckaback, woven by hand, with hand-tied fringe.	BED-SPREADS \$7 and \$8.50 (Third Floor) Cream colored, fringed bedspreads in attractive mercerized yarn. Single and double bed size.	WOMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS \$5 to \$16.50 (Street Floor) New short-handled silk umbrellas, with or without borders. In black and the popular shades.	CHIFFON SILK STOCKINGS \$2.85 (Street Floor) Silk from top to toe and hems. Identified by a narrow turquoise band at top.	"BLUE TOP" SILK STOCKINGS \$2.85 (Street Floor) Silk from top to toe with lisle-lined feet and hems. Identified by a narrow turquoise band at top.	METAL STOCKINGS \$8.50 (Street Floor) A French stocking in gold and silver metal texture, ideal for evening wear.	EMBROIDERED SILK SHAWLS \$22.50 (Street Floor) Pastel embroideries on grounds of white, flesh and black. Self-tones on pastel grounds and white.
MEN'S BILL FOLDS \$1.80 to \$18.50 (Street Floor) Three-fold and hip cases, in black and colored leathers, attractively finished.	LEATHER STRAP PURSES \$3.75 to \$3.50 (Street Floor) In lizard and alligator grain calfskin, all fitted with purse and mirror.	IMITATION PEARL CHOKERS \$3 to \$9 (Street Floor) An importation from France of attractive chokers, cased in soft velvet lined boxes.	FRENCH BEADED PURSES \$2 to \$5 (Street Floor) Just the gift for a Miss. Elephant, four-leaf clover and flower designs.	RHINESTONE BEADED BAGS \$8.50 to \$25 (Street Floor) With rhinestones, or rhinestones, or imitation pearls. Chain handle, purse and mirror fittings.					

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

Progress in the Churches

Christianity in Japan

The remarkable progress made since the introduction of the Bible and Christianity into Japan, was significantly summed up recently by one of the vernacular press, the Tokyo Kokumin. It said editorially:

"Since the prohibition against Christianity was withdrawn, 50 years have gone by. The commemoration of this event has, in our opinion, full of significance, for that religion now forms part of our moral life."

"As in the West, Japan's history of Christianity begins, as every one knows, with noble martyrdom. The pioneers were slain as having defied national law by the governing classes at those times. Subjected though they were to cruel persecution, their ardor and zeal were undiminished. Japan's history of Christianity is indeed a record of noble, but courageous self-sacrifice."

"Religion is a flower that has grown in the world of insatiable strong emotion. The fire of burning devotion and piety has never been emboldened on cold reason. It is mostly in time of adversity that religion acquires a never-ending life, and it is in favorable circumstances that it is apt to lose its vital force."

"The glory of the Bible is luminant over all books in this world. During the 2000 years since its appearance, nations have fallen and risen, yet the Bible has never been extinct, nor will it ever be extinct. The love which it preaches will permanently live. Its worth is indeed invaluable."

Chinese Christian Daily Newspaper

A newspaper that has promise of becoming one of China's leading dailies is that edited and published in Chungking by Chinese Christians. The need for such a paper arose because the Christians of Chungking and vicinity found that their activities were not being faithfully presented and because influences antagonistic to them frequently had access to and control of other newspapers.

The editors are trying to circulate only reliable news and have assisting them as sub-editors and reporters the pastors and members of the various Christian churches in the province. Occasionally as special features the paper publishes special articles on some phase of Christian life or social welfare.

Pension Fund for Clergymen

A campaign is under way to raise a fund of \$15,000 for the establishment of pensions for Presbyterian clergymen. A committee of which Will H. Hays is chairman, and Andrew W. Mellon, Treasurer, has been appointed and will endeavor to place the pension plan on a sound economic basis.

The matter was fully discussed at the one hundred and thirty-eighth General Assembly held at Baltimore, Md., in May and it was agreed that clergymen, who have reached the age of 65 and who have served the ministry for 25 years, are entitled to a minimum pension of \$600 per year and a maximum of \$2000, without regard to their present employment.

It is planned that 10 per cent of all ministers' salaries be paid into the fund, the minister paying 2 1/2 per cent and the church paying 7 1/2 per cent. The fund has already received large amounts from the various synods.

Reality in Religion

"Our age will not tolerate unreality in religion," declared Dr. Ralph W. Sockan, in a recent sermon at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York. "It is impatient with meaningless words, empty ceremony. It demands that the church usages be overhauled and the 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals' be removed."

City Church of Gary

Rearing its stately Gothic head above the center of an important steel city, the City Church of Gary, Ind., with its various units has recently been completed at a cost of approximately \$300,000. The church is built in three separate units. The worship unit is a great vaulted room 50 feet high. The second unit is the social-educational wing, containing a gymnasium, cosy rooms with fireplaces, the pastor's study, and special rooms for young men, women and mothers. The latter may take their children to service with them and be assured that the little ones will be properly cared for. The second unit also houses a dining room, fully equipped kitchen, showers, lockers and rest rooms, where working folk may drop in to read or to pray.

The third unit is commercial, with five stories on the ground floor, and two floors of offices. Rent from these will be applied to maintenance of the church and help defray its activities.

In a community hall done in cream and black marble, 1000 people may listen to weekly musicals, watch motion pictures, or attend amateur theatricals. The roof of the church has been made to yield a fine open-air tennis court, which can be converted at will into an open-air theatre or covered play yard for children. The church is the realization of

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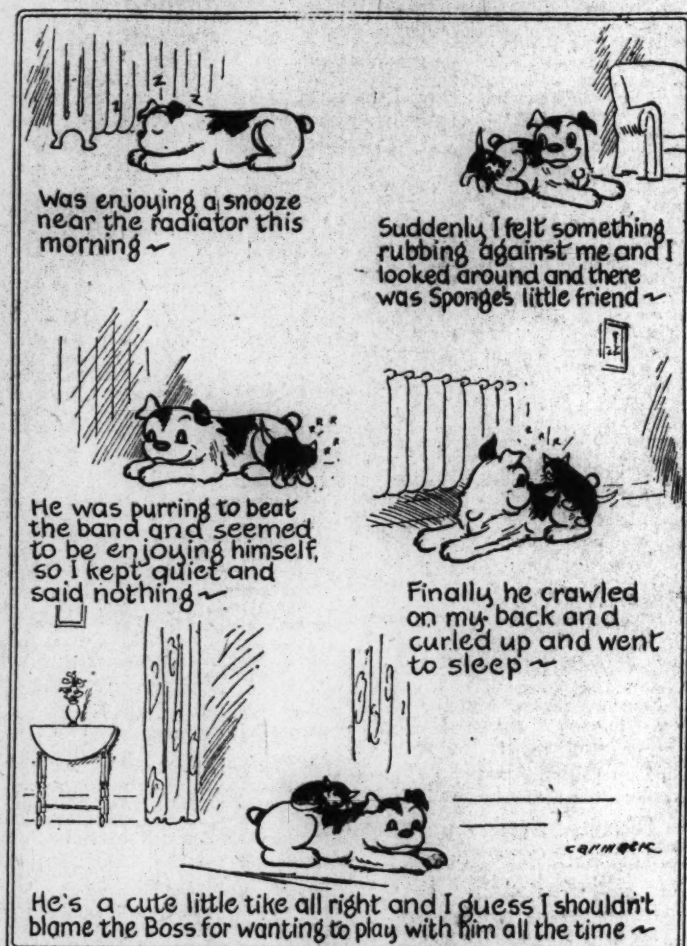
Committee on Church Architecture

11 years of work on the part of the pastor, the Rev. W. G. Sealman, who says that the work of the church will be such "that the Christ may dwell a living presence at the city's heart." It will remain open seven days a week.

Committee on Church Architecture

To make sure that the new Presbyterian churches in Canada shall be, according to an announcement, "real testimonies of our love of God and of the beauty of His House," the Presbyterian

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Was enjoying a snooze near the radiator this morning.

Suddenly, I felt something rubbing against me and I looked around and there was Sponges little friend.

He was purring to beat the band and seemed to be enjoying himself, so I kept quiet and said nothing.

Finally, he crawled on my back and curled up and went to sleep.

He's a cute little tike all right and I guess I shouldn't blame the Boss for wanting to play with him all the time.

CANADA CALLS FOR STEAMSHIP TENDERS

New Service With West Indies to Be Inaugurated

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 18 (Special).—Canada will call for new tenders for the steamship service between Canada and the West Indies as the result of obligations incurred by the trade treaty. There will be two lines in operation. One, a fortnightly freight, passenger and mail service will leave from Canada ports all the year round calling at Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara. The vessels are to be from 5000 to 6000 tons, have a speed of at least 12 knots, and accommodation for 100 first class, 30 second and 100 steerage passengers. There will be 10,000 cubic feet of cold storage.

The second line will be a fortnightly freight service of vessels of around 4300. The Canadian Government will control the rail and the other parties to the agreement will contribute annually \$29,000. The tenders must be received by the Department of Trade and Commerce by Jan. 20 next.

In addition to the above services Canada will maintain a fortnightly mail, passenger and freight service between St. Lawrence ports in summer and other Canadian ports in winter, and Bermuda, the Bahamas and Kingston, Jamaica. There will be refrigeration of 70,000 stems of bananas and for Canadian meats.

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FEDERAL CONTROL EXTENSION OPPOSED

Mr. Whitman Cites Proposed Department of Education

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Extension of federal control over matters which should be left to state and local control is becoming more and more detrimental to the best interests of the American people, Charles S. Whitman of New York declared at a meeting of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

He was especially emphatic in opposing a federal department of education. Education of children is a matter of supreme importance to the community and as such should be legislated for by the state and controlled by the community, not by the National Government, insisted Mr. Whitman.

Mr. Whitman urged members of the bar to become "zealous watchmen" of civic organizations and federal bureaus which are gradually usurping the legally constituted powers of regular authorities. He referred specifically to organizations having police powers, such as associations for the protection of children and animals and to federal bureaus of the Department of Agriculture and Department of Labor.

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TROOPS RENDER SPEYER UNEASY

Presence of French Called Unnecessary Humiliation for Germany

By HUGH F. SPENDER

GENEVA (Special Correspondence).—On a delightful sunny day in November, I motored over the bridge of boats on the Rhine that leads from Heidelberg to Speyer, the capital of the Palatinate. At the occupied side stood a French sentry with fixed bayonet. But he did not ask for my passport. I drove straight on to the city, with its high-domed cathedral, the city which played so dramatic a part in the Reformation when Luther visited it, the city which suffered so in the Thirty Years' War, to be laid waste once more in the time of Louis XIV.

There are very few French troops to be seen in the quiet eighteenth-century streets of Speyer. The French have carried out their promise to make the occupation as invisible as possible. The dusky faces of the Moroccan troops, whose presence was such an intolerable insult to this quiet German city, are no longer to be seen.

Too Many Troops
The French garrison in Speyer has apparently been reduced. But the Germans complain that there are still more French troops in the Palatinate than there were before Locarno, when the promise was given that the occupation would be rendered as mild as possible. The actual figure mentioned, it is said, was that of the former German garrisons, and if the number were reduced to that, one of the chief causes of friction would be removed, for it would be possible to reduce the billeting of the soldiers on the public.

I do not see why this could be done, and perhaps the commission which is being sent from Paris to investigate federal control over matters which should be left to state and local control will see to it. A much smaller force of soldiers would be sufficient for the purposes of the occupation under the Treaty of Versailles, and the British might set a good example by still further reducing their garrison at Wiesbaden, where a regiment would be quite sufficient.

An Intolerable Anomaly
Now that France and Germany are united in a treaty of non-aggression, which guarantees the security of the western frontiers, now that Germany has renounced all idea of a war to regain Alsace-Lorraine, and side by side with France at the Council table of the League, the fact that some of her territory is still occupied by French troops is regarded as an intolerable anomaly. The Treaty of Versailles wisely contains a provision which allows the shortening of the term of the occupation, which is in any event limited to 15 years. Provided the Germans are fulfilling their obligations to pay reparations their territory may be released. Nothing is said about the armament of Germany in this connection.

The Germans are paying the war debt as arranged. Therefore they see no justification for the continuance of the occupation. They regard it indeed as a contradiction of the basic idea of the Locarno Treaties, and as an altogether unnecessary humiliation.

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PANAMA TREATY IS CRITICIZED

Inconsistent With League Terms, Says Professor

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Philip J. Noel-baker, professor of international relations at the University of London, commenting today upon the new treaty between the United States and Panama, in which, according to report, Panama "engages to enter a war whenever the United States fights and to give Americans the right to assume control of the Panama communications necessary to protect military transit in war time," charges the tiny Republic with a violation of its obligations as a member of the League of Nations.

"If the Government of Panama has, in fact, made an agreement such as this, it has done something wholly inconsistent with its obligations as a member of the League of Nations. By Article 12 of the Covenant it has undertaken 'in no case to resort to war' until its cause of dispute has been dealt with by the League, while under Article 16 it is obliged to co-operate by taking the necessary steps to afford passage through its territory to the forces of any members of the League which are co-operating to protect the Covenant of the League."

"By Article 21, moreover, the Government of Panama has undertaken that it will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant, and it is agreed that the Covenant is 'accepted as abrogating' all such obligations or understandings."

Post Cards Tour World to Test Fastest Route
NEW YORK (F).—Two post cards, mailed from New York simultaneously on the evening of Oct. 21 have returned after making the complete circuit of the globe in different directions. Only 10 hours separated the two at the finish of the postal race, Theodore Steiny, piano man and stamp collector, winning from Hugh Clark, philatelist.

The race was the outcome of an argument over the shorter route to circumnavigate the globe. The Steiny card went west to San Francisco by air mail and the Clark card departed the same evening for London on an east-bound steamship.

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Sunset Stories

Mr. Spratt's Cat and Mrs. Spratt's Cat

Jack Spratt Had a Cat. His good wife had another. Each of the Spratts Delightful cats Looked very like the other.

THE name of Jack Spratt's cat was Pat, and the name of

EASTERN COLLEGES PREPARE FOR BASKETBALL OPENING

**Columbia Has Good Chance to Repeat—Pennsylvania
Loses Only One Regular by Graduation—Yale Ex-
pected to Break Long Losing Run**

Year	College	Won	Lost	P.C.
1902	Yale	1	0	.75
1903	Yale	1	0	.75
1904	Columbia	1	0	.75
1905	Yale	1	0	.75
1906	Columbia	1	0	.75
1907	Pennsylvania	1	0	.75
1908	Yale	1	0	.75
1909	Pennsylvania	2	0	1.00
1910	Yale	2	0	1.00
1911	Yale	2	0	1.00
1912	Columbia	2	0	1.00
1913	Columbia	2	0	1.00
1914	Columbia	2	0	1.00
1915	Cornell	7	1	.875
1916	Yale	8	0	1.00
1917	Yale	8	0	1.00
1918	Pennsylvania	8	0	1.00
1919	Yale	8	0	1.00
1920	Yale	9	1	.900
1921	Yale	9	1	.900

1914-Pennsylvania.....	7	1	.875
1915-Pennsylvania.....	7	1	.875
1916-Pennsylvania.....	10	0	1.000
1917-Pennsylvania.....	9	2	.813
1918-Pennsylvania.....	9	2	.813
1919-Yale.....	7	3	.700
1920-Yale.....	7	3	.700
1921-Princeton.....	9	1	.900
1922-Columbia.....	9	1	.900

*No championship awarded.

Columbia University's chances of repeating its victory of last season, Dartmouth's possibilities of winning its first Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title after finishing second in 1921, and Cornell's chances of repeating its victory of last season, were all handicapped by the loss of three veterans by graduation last year, lost practically all of last season's experience by graduation. Last season's captain, F. D. Rosemond '24, J. P. Moynihan, M. S. Duke, G. D.

University's prospects of winning the Arthur D. Alexander Cup permanently by capturing its third leg in the J. L. Nease Memorial trophy. The general interest to followers of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League as the six colleges line up for the start. The first intercollegiate basketball game will be played at Pennsylvania's new \$1,000,000 gymnasium between Yale University and Pennsylvania. The Alexander Cup was first won by Princeton in 1920 and the team winning three legs on it takes it permanently. Princeton has two and Pennsylvania, Yale, Columbia and Cornell each has one.

lost two of its best players by graduation. W. A. Mannheim '26, last season's captain and W. G. Laub '26, in addition to the two who were dropped previously in the past season's victory, R. F. Kirchmeyer '26, J. T. Lorch '27 and John Rothenfeld '27 will make a new nucleus for the team. The winning combination last season, Rothenfeld and Laub comprised the leading scoring combination in the league and this season may see Lorch shifted to fill the place of Mannheim. Mannheim's chances are good to repeat, especially if F. E. Reiger '28, captain of his freshman

man team, gets into the game and plays well. The odds are 10 to 1.

In spite of the fact that the University of Pennsylvania could do no better than end in a tie for third place last year, it is the favorite for the best chance to win in 1927, for it lost only one player of any importance by graduation and his loss will not be noted keenly. W. J. Ramage '26, a guard graduated; but the two forwards, E. M. Goldblatt '27 and F. R. Lindsay '27, one of the leading scorers last season are available as is Capt. Paul P. Davenport '26, also last year's captain. If Pennsylvania does not win it should

win University at Cornell University.

March 3—Yale University at Columbia University; 4—Columbia at Princeton University; 5—Columbia University at University of Pennsylvania; 6—Cornell University at Dartmouth College; 9—Princeton University at Columbia University; 12—Cornell University at Yale University; Princeton University at University of Pennsylvania.

GOLD CUP REGATTA IS SET FOR AUG. 6

be well in the running. The availability of J. E. Picken Jr., 27, of Birmingham, is reason for great rejoicing in the Green Mountain State. In 1925, Picken played his first season with Dartmouth, where he was runner-up and finished sixth in league scoring. Last season, he played in only seven games, but he was the team's top scorer, fifteenth in scoring before the season closed. He was passing the scorers list in the last game of the season.

The season being longer might have captured a place among the first five in the Long Island Sound regatta at Oyster Bay, on the Long Island shore. The course off Greenwich will be used unless there is heavy easterly weather again.

The 1927 race will be under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., present holder of the trophy, captured by the "Crest" of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of the Indian Harbor, N. Y. The 1928 race was held in Manhasset Bay last August.

Tomorrow's boat racing in Florida will start at 10 a. m. at Mount Dora, Fla.

Princeton's showing last season was the direct result of the scoring ability of C. M. Loeb Jr., 27, who is the only player of importance to last year's team to return to compete this year. The Tiger's 1927 status is little known because its team will be made up of players who alternated last season. Coach C. M. Albert, who has a large number of substitutes last season which he carried out with success and may put a nine team on the courts. His outstanding player so far as last season's showing is concerned is the right guard, Noble.

27, a forward and W. B. Evans, a guard. Loeb, who graduated, won individual scoring honors in the league last season. McCabe and Evans were the only other Princeton men to finish in the first 20.

Coach George Taylor of Yale University was obliged to develop an en-

Michael Seitz, the Lion captain; Waldemar Aulick, last year's Blue and White leader, and Dr. Carlos Henriques will leave today for Havana, Cuba where they will coach the University of Havana wrestlers during the Christmas holidays. Dr. Henriques, whose home is in Havana, is a former wrestling star and a graduate of the University of Havana and Columbia University.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

An Attic's Enigma

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence
FAMILY attics are noted for the treasures especially so in these days when antiques are winning such a deserving recognition. Many an heirloom has been brought to light by the furnishings of a cleaning brush; objects long forgotten that bring with them a flood of poignant memory, stop the industrious cleaner and earn the welcome of a loved one. But seldom does a dark and dusty corner far beneath the eaves produce a real and beautiful discovery. The coverlet illustrated herewith is such a one.

It was found, so dingy with the accumulated dust of its long concealment that its design was invisible. In the ancestral home of Mrs. George Little of Xenia, O. She was inclined to treat the folded bundle with small respect, she had found so much that was of no value; but was led to examine it by the softness of its yarn. She laid it aside, conscious of none of the appeal of memory, and when her work was finished, took it downstairs. It would make good dust clothes, at least, thought she.

But it was intact; no damaging holes marred it and gave her justification for further destroying it. Her interest was intrigued, and she decided to see what lay beneath the grime that covered it. Not too elaborately, however; it might be an effort entirely unwarranted. She washed only one corner of it with soap and water, and what came to view made her forget everything else.

Soft Colors
Fortunately, as subsequent washings have proven, that first application of soap and water had no harmful effect upon the soft colors which make up the major portion of the piece; they have not faded in the least. And what lay completely revealed by that first cleansing settled the problem concerning its use as a dust cloth then and there. But there was no memory connected with it. She had a vague idea that it had once been used in her mother's room, a coverlet for a couch. From whence it came, how it had been made or by whom, was a matter of which she had no slightest knowledge. Nor has she been able to learn anything definite about it in the two years that have since passed. This may account in some small measure for the fact that the fabric no longer lies upon a couch. The major reason, however, all mystery aside, lies in the appeal of its soft beauty. It now hangs on a wall of her library, as effective a drape as any tapestry.

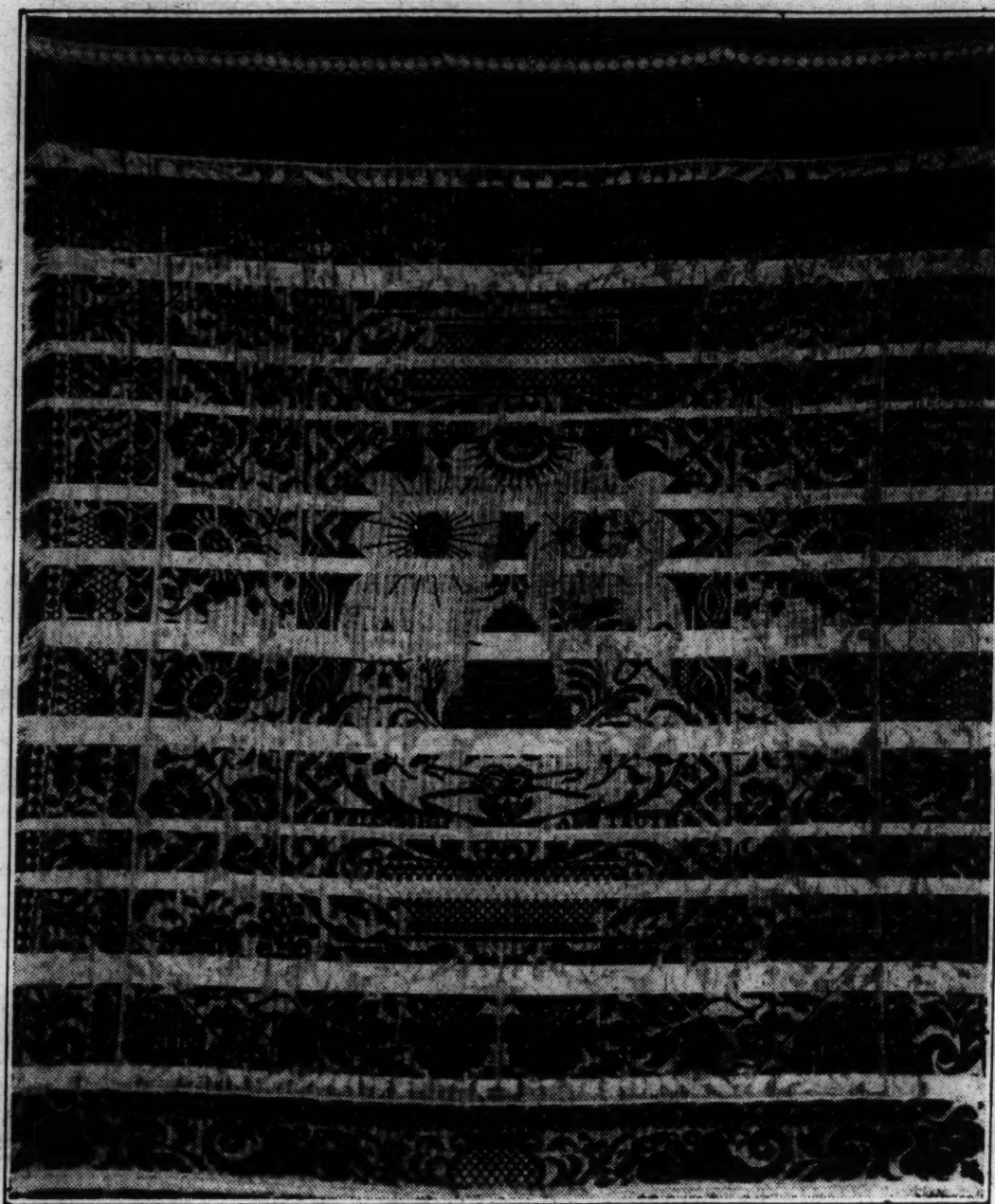
It is unfortunate that the softness of its texture and the fitting blend

of suitable colors do not show in the illustration. The yarn of which it is woven is of the finest, and fairly coaxes the fingers to touch it. This in spite of the ravages of unknown years of neglect and dust. The only sign of age is revealed in certain places along the fringe, where a few strands have fallen away; the body of the piece is perfectly whole. The unfaded colors are most appropriate to the medium of yarn. The background is of cream, the cross stripes are of tan and indigo blue, and the design is of a soft blue. The careful elaboration of the flower motif, the faithfulness with which it is carried out, even through the tan and indigo of the stripes, complete the appeal. Of special interest is the center, into which are woven the symbols of the Odd Fellows with mottoes.

Between 1820 and 1830
These center designs offered a starting point from which to make an effort to trace the origin of the coverlet, but they have proved to be elusive. Other than the fact that it was woven in Miami County, O., somewhere between the dates of 1820 and 1830, no definite information was forthcoming.

It happened then that Mrs. Ella Coan Schinn, wife of a New York artist and an authority on this type of textiles, came to Xenia to lecture. Mrs. Little lost no time in showing the coverlet to her, and it was examined very carefully. The yarn, Mrs. Schinn decided, was undoubtedly hand carded and dyed; hand woven as well. This sort of textile was not at all uncommon, she said; quite the contrary. In the first half of the nineteenth century it had been quite in vogue. But, she added, every one previously examined by her had been made in two pieces and joined down the center. Never before had she seen one of this type. The clearness of its design was machine-like in quality; many similar coverlets had been machine made; yet everything else in this one pointed toward hand work. Even to her it was baffling. And there, so far as anything has been learned since, the matter has rested.

Could this coverlet have been the sole product of one pair of hands, or was it ever duplicated? Has any one ever found one similar to it? If so, Mrs. Little does not know. Perhaps the publication of this picture will result in some more definite information. But if, on the other hand, no word should be forthcoming, it is safe to say that the coverlet will not come down from its position of honor upon the library wall. For across the warp of its soft beauty has been woven the wool of a mystery, and what more delightful wall decoration could possibly be found? E. M. L.



A HANDSOME HOME-SPUN COVERLET

A Book on a Popular Subject

Early American Pottery and China, by John Spargo, author of "The Pottery and Pottery of Bennington," etc. New York and London: The Century Company, 44.

IN BOTH matter and manner this volume of the Century Library of American Antiques is a welcome addition to the literature on the subject. We are already under obligation to the same author for his scholarly work on Bennington ware. The same balance, sane judgment and patient investigation have been applied to wider fields indicated by the title, with a result which will go far toward clarifying many ideas and removing many misconceptions. Even though the author had gone no farther than the first two chapters headed "Some Elementary Principles" and "Principles of Classification" he would have given us enough to make a volume worth while.

Mr. Spargo's knowledge of his subject is so broad and detailed that he impresses us as ever selecting from it the facts and comments which are most to the point and likely to be the greatest help to his readers. Happily, too, he seems never submerged by his enthusiasm. Though an ardent collector, he is able to maintain a detached and the judicial viewpoint which results in fair judgment and sense of proportion throughout. We are told that the book is written simply to assist the amateur in order that he may pass safely and with confidence through a field notoriously full of pitfalls.

Acknowledging that he is a hobbyist, Mr. Spargo shows at the same time that he is not a faddist. His independent and thorough studies of Bennington pottery and pottery have not fully engrossed his attention. Though he may have started with that interest, he has gone so far as to include the entire field of pottery and china-

making in the United States, and has evidently done so with no preconceived opinions as to the merits or demerits of the work of any individual or locality.

How Pottery and China Differ
Widely assuming that the reader is likely to wish a basic understanding of qualities found in different wares and the terms given to them, he first clears up the confusion which exists in many circles concerning the terms "pottery," "earthenware," "china," and "porcelain." In doing so he injects no new classification or terms, but follows those generally adopted by English and American authorities. This practice limits the application of the word "pottery" to the wares which are entirely opaque, which means that if any piece of such ware, however thin, were held before the light, none whatever would show through. Pottery, therefore, may range from red clay flower-pots to fine Staffordshire. Earthenware is another word with the same meaning.

China, however, includes all wares which are in any degree translucent. Through even a fairly thick piece of china some light may be seen, though it goes without saying that ware of this kind might be so thick that it would not pass this test. Other characteristics are clearly explained, however, which will in most cases permit the collector to promptly place an object in one or the other of these two groups and to decide whether it comes under the pottery-earthenware head or the china-porcelain, porcelain, by the way, being synonymous with china.

Analysis of types places china under headings of "hard-paste" and "soft-paste." Briefly arranged in tabular form all best-known wares are listed, further elucidating this subject. We are given the basis for knowledge of the chief processes of making and the names applied to them which should be helpful data for any collector, however modest.

Evidently well equipped with book knowledge, the author has supplemented it with independent research and a careful weighing of evidence. With generous appreciation of the difficulties facing the beginner he supplies essential facts and many practical suggestions.

Leads to Historical By-paths
We find Mr. Spargo an inspiring writer. He is led by this pastime of his to discern the social and political causes that resulted in various aspects of prosperity or decline of the industry as a whole or in different localities, and that brought about an increasing refinement of

china-porcelain, porcelain, by the way, being synonymous with china. Analysis of types places china under headings of "hard-paste" and "soft-paste." Briefly arranged in tabular form all best-known wares are listed, further elucidating this subject. We are given the basis for knowledge of the chief processes of making and the names applied to them which should be helpful data for any collector, however modest.

Evidently well equipped with book knowledge, the author has supplemented it with independent research and a careful weighing of evidence. With generous appreciation of the difficulties facing the beginner he supplies essential facts and many practical suggestions.

Leads to Historical By-paths
We find Mr. Spargo an inspiring writer. He is led by this pastime of his to discern the social and political causes that resulted in various aspects of prosperity or decline of the industry as a whole or in different localities, and that brought about an increasing refinement of

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design and manufacture during certain periods. Many investigators giving far less study to the subject than he has been so engrossed in the technicalities of it that they see little beyond its bounds. Not so with Mr. Spargo, who drives his hobby-horse at a leisurely amble about the country, stopping when and where and as long as he likes. He finds equally worth-while pleasure in following relevant historical by-paths and in critical pursuit of his particular objective. Apparently his steed is always kept well in hand. If it ever shows inclinations to run away with him they are not in evidence. It is to be regretted that as much cannot be said for more writers on the subject of antiques, whose unrestrained mounts dash wildly over countries near and far.

Types Vary With Economic Status
There is much to admire in the work of a collector who finds in it healthful diversion and profitable entertainment as well as a cultural inspiration, who sees a rare but uncommon jar or a really beautiful jug in its proper value, both as a thing and as a product of certain times and conditions of living both local and national. It is thus that we are introduced to the makers of pottery before the Revolution in one chapter, and of a later time in another, followed in turn by the review of the work of similar craftsmen of the early and the later nineteenth century periods. The methods used in making slip-decorated and sgraffito ware are each treated at length, and any possible confusion of terms applied to each is removed.

Realizing that anything approaching a comprehensive treatment of the subject embraced in his title is a great undertaking, he makes it clear that the present work is but an outline of the chief features of the progress in the ceramic industry of this country during the period covered. His purpose, he modestly states, is simply to help the collector understand his hobby better and derive greater pleasure from it. In his opinion, he has succeeded in this purpose, and, in addition, may have demonstrated that a zealous and thoughtful collector of even a narrow range of antiques may discover in his pursuit unexpected educational opportunities.

Sixty-four full-page half-tone illustrations are used, and concerning them is our one regret. A fairly careful reading of the book shows that the text refers to only about one-quarter of them, the remainder being decorative but not illuminating. In several cases articles are described with no reference to the illustrations which show them. This excellent book is not unique in this respect, and we will welcome more careful and general attention on the part of publishers to the matter of the best possible use of the cuts which they include at such expense. C. G. B.

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Answers to Inquiries

J. G. S., Los Angeles, Calif., writes:
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The printing on your violin label is quite imposing. The chances are about a thousand to one that it does not tell the truth. "Cremona" violins, so called, have been made in several European countries for centuries. The expert judge places no weight whatever on such marks. He bases his conclusions on structural details and other points and may very quickly determine the origin and value of the specimen. We suggest you communicate with the leader of the symphony orchestra in your city or San Francisco, asking the names of qualified appraisers.

Just what a piece looks like, Marks impressed on china or metal are easily and quickly copied by laying a piece of blank paper over the mark and rubbing that portion of the paper that covers it with the blunt end of a lead pencil. These impressions are technically called rubs and are widely used to take rough copies of makers' marks or decorative designs on metal, china, earthenware or silver.

If a person wishes to know the name and age of ware and lives in or near a city where there is an art museum, the information may probably be secured from that source. The curators of these institutions are almost invariably glad to give such help as they can, and it is usually much. Do not make the mistake of asking them to estimate how much a thing is worth. This is entirely out of their province. Market value should be learned through visits to or correspondence with dealers. It is not necessary to take the opinion of one of them, but rather better business to consult several.

A Goddard Exhibit

Eighteenth century cabinetmakers of America who had sufficient skill and individuality to have their names remembered were very few. Duncan Phyfe, Savary of Philadelphia and John Goddard of Newport, are three of the names best known, the latter famous for his block front productions.

It is fitting that in John Goddard's home state there should be held an exhibition of his works such as has been gathered by the Rhode Island School of Design of Providence and to be on view in these galleries through December and January. An opportunity is here offered the public to see some of the best pieces of this master craftsman produced. Highboy, secretary desks, kneehole desks and dressers may be found there, all in the best style of this maker. Many pieces attributed to him are of doubtful authenticity, but we are told that those brought together here can be traced directly and certainly to Goddard.

Baby Geiger's Gocart, 1811 Model

Topeka, Kan.
Special Correspondence

A COACH of unusual design and historical interest has been placed on display in the museum of the Kansas State Historical Society. It is loaned by Mrs. Malvina Geiger Lord of Topeka, to whom it came in 1885. It is a family heirloom made in 1811, but with historical associations dating back to still earlier days. Mrs. Lord's great-grandfather, Capt. Bernard Geiger, lived in Harrisburg, Pa. When General Washington rode through the colonies in 1790 with his coach-and-four he stopped at Harrisburg and was received in style in the town hall. He stepped down from the dais as Captain Geiger entered the room (the only person to whom he accorded such an honor), shook hands with him and introduced him to his fellow citizens as the "most gallant and the most modest officer in the army."

Captain Geiger apprenticed his sons to various trades, as was customary in those days. The oldest boy, John, was apprenticed to a carriage maker. When John's son George came on the scene in 1811 it was necessary to have a baby coach. Although John was now a merchant, his skill in carriage making came into play. He designed the baby's coach after the manner of the stage-coaches then in use, with heavy body and a substantial top covered with canvas. Most of the work was done by a more experienced carriage maker, but John himself made the wheels.

As in large models, each wheel was constructed of five curved wooden segments apiece, bound by iron tires. The sides of the coach are of more than sufficient height to keep the baby in the body about 2 1/2 feet long and 18 inches wide, and the whole standing 3 feet high. It has strong iron springs and wide leather thoroughbraces on which the body rests, making it ride very easily. Some of the original tan paint and black trimming still remain. Although it is somewhat cumbersome, there were always sturdy Dutch girls to pull it in those days and it was the center of many a frolic among the older children

of the neighborhood. During the centenary celebration at Harrisburg many years later it had a prominent place in the procession.

As baby George grew older he



BABY'S COACH THREE FEET HIGH, MADE IN HARRISBURG, PA., IN 1811.

liked to hear the story of how his coach came to be made, and the tales of some of his illustrious ancestors who had ridden in stagecoaches similar to his in design.

Fertile-minded business boosters have given us the words cafeteria, valetaria, natorium and others of like construction. So far they have not contributed in a similar way to the vocabulary of the antiques merchant. A certain type of thing, done so, however, by a slip of the fingers which produced antiquarium.

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Music News of the World

The Singing of the Savoy Operas

By HERMAN KLEIN

London, Nov. 25. It WILL not have escaped notice that the renewal of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera which prevailed in the eighties and nineties has lately brought forth an unprecedented amount of biographical and other literature relating to the two men who made the Savoy opera. The main reason for this is that public interest in their genius, their careers and their individual share in their joint artistic product has been steadily increasing since the present generation got to know them better.

A dozen years ago there would have been no demand for anything of the kind. Somewhere about that time the present writer ventured to point out, as music critics of the Saturday Review did, that the D'Oyly Carte Company was deliberately avoiding London, and so running the risk of allowing the Savoy operas to become a few stray amateur performances—to become completely forgotten in the metropolis. The challenge then thrown down was courageously accepted, and the company's first season at the Prince's Theatre quickly proved its manager's apprehensions to have been groundless. The fourth season, which ends at Christmas, has been the most successful of any, and it is to be followed by a visit to Canada that should bring further substantial grist to the mill of those who for a quarter of a century have been steadily making a fortune from this lucrative source.

Justice to Sullivan. In all probability the troupe will not come here next autumn; but meanwhile, thanks to faithful propagandists (including a Gilbert and Sullivan Journal and other periodicals), it will not be difficult to keep burning the "sacred lamp" which the late John Hollingshead used to associate with the art of burlesque, prior to the days when Gilbert and Sullivan lit a beacon of their own on the opposite side of the Strand.

In the more recent biographies the musical reader may be forgiven for noting a growing tendency to do better justice to Sullivan. Gilbert has had his turn (with perhaps a trifle to spare), and now one begins to perceive a more generous acknowledgment of the quota contributed by the composer to each opera in turn. We are even getting books on Sullivan alone, containing careful analyses of his scores and comments on his instrumentation. One reads nowdays of his supreme gifts as a melodist and musical humorist, tributes to the inexhaustible wealth, ingenuity and charm in his vocal writing; above all, his uncanny skill in fitting his tunes to the rhythmic lilt and poetic content of Gilbert's lines. It is generally admitted, nevertheless, that the complete, authentic life of Arthur Sullivan has yet to be written; and, seeing that more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since he laid down his pen, it would be as well if the undertaking were taken before certain contemporary sources of information cease to be available.

The Composer's Intentions. What is most urgently needed—and what is never apparently attempted—in these Sullivan biographies is a more or less authoritative definition of the manner in which he conducted his operas to be sung. This was something he was far from indicating either in his full or his vocal scores. The latter he rarely wrote himself; for he followed the fashion of his time (or, for the matter of it, of Mozart's) in leaving the singer to derive marks of expression from the accompaniment. But this was also partly for the reason—now too often forgotten—that he invariably took himself the labor of training the vocalists who "created" their parts at the Savoy. Not only did he show them every nuance that he wanted, how long to dwell on every pause, but what was not less important, he kept them in his musical debt, the compass and the technical ability of the singer for whom he wrote. In the course of that instruction he must have made with his own hand many marks in the separate vocal parts, whether in manuscript or advance proof sheets, that do not appear in the printed score.

The question is, are those parts still in existence? Were they preserved, and are they in the possession of the D'Oyly Carte Company, as the original drafts were undoubtedly? If so, it would be to the advantage of the whole world and would enhance the faithful realization of the composer's intentions if they could be made available for general use.

The Savoy Tradition. There exists, of course, what is known as the "Savoy tradition," whose more or less accurate embodiment is rightly supposed to survive in the performances of the D'Oyly Carte Company. It is one thing, however, carefully to hand down stage directions, or business gestures, dances, entries and exits; and quite another to preserve the precise inflections that Gilbert personally taught for the delivery of his lines, or the gradations of tone and shades of expression that were insisted upon by Sullivan. The difficulty, musically considered, does not end there. No one seems to remember that the various heroes and heroines of Savoy opera were seldom "created" by the same artists. The comic performers, such as George Grossmith and Rutland Barrington, remained in the company for several years, as did the leading contralto in the persons of Rosina Brandram and that inflexible contralto, Jessie Bond. But the soprano and tenor principals varied more frequently, and ranged from Leonora Barham and Geraldine Ullmar to

Nancy McIntosh; from Benham and George Fawcett to Durward Lely and Courtice Pounds. These were all singers of different type, caliber and training, and Sullivan wrote, with his wonted aptitude in such things, to suit the capacity or display the special qualities of each particular artist. Hence the disparity between the solo numbers in certain operas compared with others; some quite simple and easy, others extremely elaborate and difficult to sing.

More Singers Needed. There, precisely, lies the rub. In the present D'Oyly Carte representation, which are admirable as a whole and wonderfully imbued with the Savoy tradition, these important singing characters, from "Pinafore" and "The Pirates" down to "The Gondoliers" and "Ruddigore," are, necessarily, allotted to the same group of artists.

It is obviously expecting too much to wait an equally satisfying vocal

"Ippolita in the Hills"

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Nov. 30. WHEN the curtain rises on an operatic performance, we become aware of another and stranger world. Its erratic orbits and seasons, its attendant "stars" that fight in their courses, its sudden nightfalls and jumpy dawns, would baffle the most facile of astronomers. And opera is scarcely the best of impossible worlds; its characters are so often undesirable characters. Italian opera, for example, has always been under-policed. Eight out of ten of Verdi's operas should rightly have been followed by a "Trial by Jury." But romanticism, under the cloak of artistic necessity, knows no law, although the latest production at La Scala bears the title "Crime and Punishment."

Gertrude Stein has lately puzzled many of her reviewers with a definition of romanticism. "Romanticism," she writes, "is then when everything being alike everything is naturally simple different, and romanticism." This is a significant opera to Dr. Johnson's T. Operatic characters always give the impression of being children of one family, and whatever the environment or period in which they are supposed to live and move, their habits and manners are always the same, and unlike those of any other figures in drama. Even the most lawless and violent of them are rigidly conventional and great sticklers for their own peculiar etiquette. In fact, everybody in opera being alike, everybody is naturally simply different, and romantic.

A New Opera. There has just been produced in London for the first time a new opera, "Ippolita in the Hills," by Adela Maddison, the text of which, written by the composer herself, is taken from one of Maurice Hewlett's "Little Novels of Italy." In parenthesis one may mention that this opera has the distinctly promising title of "Back to Nature," by another woman composer, Phyllis Norman Parker, is being produced by a London operatic society. Mrs. Maddison stands with a composer about whose opinions have always differed except in France, where Gabriel Fauré was regarded as a pioneer and one of the greatest composers of his time. Among Mrs. Maddison's fellow students were such exceptionally gifted men as Ravel, Florent Schmitt, Louis Aubert, Roger-Ducasse, and Koehlin; but, alas, in "Ippolita" she gives little sign of sharing their talent.

Naturally enough under the circumstances, she speaks French music with some authority. French music, with its sense of rhythm and its often admirable, which is really rather serious in a composer—of excessive modesty. In "Ippolita" she hospitably throws open the pages of her score to many other composers who are constantly heard talking at the top of their voices. One could not help wishing that Mrs. Maddison would bow these distinguished gentlemen out and entertain us herself. Musically one hopes to hear a little more than "how do you do" and "good-by."

"Characters Feel at Home." When Maurice Hewlett's characters found themselves transferred from fifteenth century Padua to the twentieth century operatic stage, they evidently remembered the old maxim, "When at Rome do as Romans do," and proceeded to make themselves so much at home that by the time the present writer met them, each had become one of the operatic family. Except Ippolita, and she had become two. In Act I she was one person, but in Act II she changed both her name and her character. Perhaps more characters are lost on the opera stage than anywhere else. Sometimes it is the author's fault, sometimes the performer's. On occasion, opera singers have been known to lose themselves completely.

Romantic opera is particularly open to caricature and there were moments when "Ippolita in the Hills" achieved a caricature of itself. One of these moments came with—the present writer—the only really audible words of the evening: "Long ago I had a brother, a father and a mother." The character who uttered this reckless statement was himself so lacking in verisimilitude that one

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performance in each case. Mr. Henry Lytton in the Grossmith parts and Mr. Leo Sheffield in the Barlington may occasionally be guilty of regrettable exaggerations or even of a superfluous up-to-date "rag" or two; but altogether it would be exceedingly hard to find actors to beat them, or even equal them, in their respective lines.

On the other hand, we feel inclined to ask whether something would not be gained by a more generous distribution of the soprano and tenor roles, especially the former. More expensive vocalists might be more expensive, but to such a stupor enterprise that ought not to be an obstacle or even a serious consideration. The great point is to avoid deterioration, and the efforts in this direction of the new conductor, Dr. Malcolm Sargent, have during the past season been crowned with conspicuous success as regards both the orchestra and the stage ensemble. If he can contrive to secure an equally fine interpretation of the more exacting vocal numbers, he will deserve Sullivan's constant admirers in other places besides London.

"Ippolita in the Hills"

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Nov. 30. simply did not believe him. But if this seems severe, it must be remembered that criticism of one opera is often a criticism of all opera.

Mechanical Voices

The performance sent the writer's thoughts back to a lecture given in London, a day or two before, on "Artificial Production of the Human Voice." Vocal sounds and even words and sentences were produced by purely mechanical means. An organ, these singing pipes would be called, by manipulating these and using his fingers to shape the mouth cavities the lecturer made the pipe inquire loudly, "Hullo, London, are you there?" And it even managed to say with a plaintive expression, "I love you." Is the day coming when the organ builder will supply the opera director with "voices" of any type or size that he needs? Manipulated in the orchestra or the wings, and the present singers replaced by actors or dancers to mime the parts, these singing pipes would revolutionize the art of opera. The lot of an opera director might even become a happy one. In fact, this discovery opens up a vista fascinating to everyone—with the possible exception of prima donnas. English singing generally, including the cantata, "Ippolita in the Hills," ought to take warning and pay more attention to the problem of diction, or one of these days they may find opera managements paying the piper.

Although they are hard workers, it would be tedious to describe the orchestral players as galley slaves, yet, like the unseen rowers of old, it is they who move the operatic vessel along. Without them the singers on deck—steering by the "stars"—would be at sea. On the other hand, the occasion perhaps it was not altogether their fault, nor that of their conductor, Mr. Anthony Bernard, that the playing was ragged and rough. A scratch performance sometimes lives up to its description. Under the patronage of royalty, the theater was filled by a large and very fashionable audience.

Walter Damrosch

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Dec. 16. AFTER directing the orchestra of the New York Symphony Society for six years, Walter Damrosch resigns its baton to other men. Six years, I say, though the announcements give the number as seven times-six. But the New York Symphony, as it sounds today, is a comparatively new institution. It can bear but slight resemblance to the orchestra of 1885. For my own part, I can aver that it is a vastly different orchestra from the one that before the war. Indeed, it is the same now as then only in name and in artistic policy.

Not improvement, but re-making, explains the case. The time came when a second-line body of performers had to be converted into a first-line one. Public taste, I presume, which Mr. Damrosch for 35 years labored to develop, demanded higher standards, and he waited not to act. Therefore, he has been in charge, but a short time; just long enough for the committees of the society to look around.

Glad would I be, for one, if an American conductor could be found suitable as his successor. For the American aspect of the New York Symphony has been, in my view, its strength and its charm. The society stands for a kind of native musical progress, the record whereof should continue to be written.

When Mr. Damrosch met repre-

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Von Reznick's 'Dance Symphony'

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Nov. 25

IN Emil Nikolaus von Reznick we have one of the last exponents of the large symphonic form and orchestra, which have in recent years yielded their supremacy to the smaller and subtler chamber orchestra. Reznick, a Viennese, is a product of the status of the last century, which produced no many of the neo-classical and neo-Romanticism of the post-Wagnerian epoch. Richard Strauss, we remember, is a child of that decade, and so are Pfitzner and Reznick, and also Ludwig Thuille, the founder of the

Philharmonic Orchestra, under Felix Wengert's baton, played the piece in the manner in which it was conceived; the utmost was made of a splendid and grateful opportunity.

M. Milhaud Appears

With Boston Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave its ninth program of the season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, and will repeat it this evening. Darius Milhaud was soloist in "Le Carnaval d'Alx," Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra on the Ballet, "Salade." The other numbers were Schumann's First Symphony and Ravel's "La Valse."

No challenge there to the established order. Milhaud was once a name to scandalize the stationary. But the Group of Six, of which he and Honegger were the most distinctive figures, has long since broken up, having achieved its object of making its members known to the world. M. Milhaud, one gathers, desired to revisit the United States this season. So he wrote himself a ticket in the form of this suite drawn from ballet. The music, therefore, might be described as "occasional." He played the piano part for the first time the other day in New York, and doubtless will play it again with most of the American orchestras. Thus M. Milhaud tours the country, and musical Americans have the opportunity of greeting him.

The composer's Address to the American People is an ingratiating document, contrived with great cleverness and not a little humor. There is real satire in the section entitled, "Le Capitaine Cartouche," and considerable drollery in the very brief "Polichinelle." All of the pieces are well and economically made, and four movements, each a different variety of a disciple of Satie. The composer himself appeared as a rather bored young man, tossing off some highly competent piano playing in passing. The orchestra served him well and seemed to enjoy doing it.

The symphony received a brilliant performance. It is difficult to imagine a conductor who would go to more pains to revitalize this score, or an orchestra more responsive to his will. It is possible that this naive music profits less from such a revival than a more rugged type. We believe we prefer our symphonic spring songs in their native simplicity. Performer better advantage Ravel's ardent measures. L. A. S.

In connection with the Chopin festival in Warsaw an international competition has been arranged for the best interpretation of Chopin's works. The competition will be held in January.

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For the Performer—
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The Sign of the Cross.

For the Artist—
The Sign of the Cross.
The Sign of the Cross.
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For the Poet—
The Sign of the Cross.
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The Sign of the Cross.

For the Novelist—
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For the Playwright—
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For the Dramatist—
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For the Actor—
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For the Actress—
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For the Director—
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For the Producer—
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For the Manager—
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For the Librarian—
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For the Archivist—
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For the Curator—
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For the Conservator—
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For the Restorer—
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For the Collector—
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For the Dealer—
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For the Investor—
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The Sign of the Cross.
The Sign of the Cross.

For the Speculator—
The Sign of the Cross.
The Sign of the Cross.
The Sign of the Cross.

Wanda Landowska

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris, Nov. 25

BEFORE leaving France, as she does every year, to go on her American tour, Wanda Landowska made farewell to the Parisian public by delicately unfolding the Concerto in E minor of Mozart as a scattering of the petals of a flower. This pianist occupies an entirely individual place in the army of virtuosi. There is no need to lay stress upon her talent as clavichordist. Everyone recognizes that it is unique and that she is capable of giving to this "tiny" instrument an unsuspected nobility and power, without detracting from its intimacy. When the average clavichordist wishes to obtain a forte, he extracts highly disagreeable metallic scratchy sounds from the strings and in a pianissimo he rarely avoids the wailing and howling of the wind.

Landowska, on the contrary, has the secret of a tone that is brilliant as well as mellow, which restores to a Couperin, for example, all his grace, vivacity and freshness and makes of a masterpiece that is all too often dried up by his historical and traditional faithful living thing, the perpetual power of which is irresistible.

Qualities as Pianist

But, in praising Wanda Landowska's gifts as clavichordist one is apt to forget her qualities as pianist. Now, that she, in my opinion, absolutely incomparable. First of all, one must commend such a virtuoso for the courage with which she has specialized. Her technical proficiency would certainly allow her to perform without difficulty the whole traditional repertoire of our keyboard stars. As soon as an instrumentalist has succeeded in mastering his instrument, he no longer designs to question himself as to what is his true temperament and what are the seeming qualities of his sensibility and intelligence. With a calmness that has always seemed to me the height of presumption, he does not hesitate to tackle successively the most diverse repertoires, from the most ancient to the most modern, without losing sight of the musicians of that period could not be very different from that of the painters, the literateurs or the decorators of the time. She has discovered, in certain pages of Mozart, very traits that might have colored the palette of a Watteau or a Fragonard.

And it was a big surprise to see a young woman bring a delicate sensibility and a sort of greedy enthusiasm to the interpretation of music which, up till now, had been preserved by the process of mummification. Renouncing the purely in-

strumental work of reconstruction, this sensitive artist has accomplished a renaissance.

No Longer Technical

It is enough to see her leaning affectionately over the keyboard of a clavichord or a piano, neatly plucking, with light finger, a staccato note, a gruppetto or a trill, as if she were picking a grape from an enchanted vine. It is a technical performance no longer.

The result is wonderful, the little "runs," ornaments and the thousand concetti of style that so prettily adorned the music of the Court suddenly assume a fairy life which transforms and idealizes them. It is all deliciously charming. One forgets the stern discussions which take place upon the more or less orthodox way of playing the ornaments or the embroideries in old music. Wanda Landowska finds a way of making us understand at a single go the musical value of these decorations which, on paper, too often seemed artificial and arbitrary. And when, in a concerto, she composes a cadenza, one is astonished to find that her imagination allows her to live in past centuries with an amazing ease and to express fresh and lovely thoughts in the purest language of the time.

Wanda Landowska is an incomparable inspirer who makes one love everything she touches because she knows how to make it lovable. Her sensibility performs wonders. Amid the army of pianists who introduce into their interpretations the whole gamut of emotions, she has kept the secret of affecting us by preserving an ideal completely forgotten in the civilization of today: that of a superb carelessness and elevation which reveals to us the extraordinary capacity of our ancestors possessed for experiencing without a second thought the joy of life.

Correcting a Grave Mistake

Berlioz rightly said: "One doesn't listen to music for pleasure." Now, in the ancient court entertainments it was entirely for the pleasure of the guests that music took part in the revels. At no other period, therefore, were harmony and melody more joyous, more gallant, more coquettish or more graceful. And it is just this mundane art, so full of gaiety, of suppleness and of precious refinement, that the professors are pleased to interpret with a dryness, a rigidity and icy solemnity which they take for deference and which are really acts of high treason.

The great merit of Wanda Landowska lies in having understood this grave mistake of appreciation and in having put a life's labor into correcting it. She has brought back to the look of the musicians of that period could not be very different from that of the painters, the literateurs or the decorators of the time. She has discovered, in certain pages of Mozart, very traits that might have colored the palette of a Watteau or a Fragonard.

And it was a big surprise to see a young woman bring a delicate sensibility and a sort of greedy enthusiasm to the interpretation of music which, up till now, had been preserved by the process of mummification. Renouncing the purely in-

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THE HOME FORUM

"These Are Halcyon Days"

Cast from your minds your cares and debts away
Let no one stand in terror of his dun.
This holiday. The banks keep holiday.
This peace! The forum has its halcyon days.

IN THIS care-free, debt-free man-
ner were the citizens of Rome
admonished to enjoy the winter
holiday season in the third century
before the beginning of the Christian
era. The lines form part of the
Prologue to an ancient comedy, called
"Casina," written by Plautus, and
which, at the time it was written, was
said to have "surpassed all other
plays." One point of interest in it is
the way in which the comedians of
that early period, quite like the
actors of today, found it effective to
make their prologues timely and to
use their numerous holidays as ad-
vertising mediums calculated to im-
press their audiences with the ap-
propriateness of the dramas to be
represented. It stands if we read
also, as this Prologue goes on to
show, that when all the people were
given over to the pleasures of the
holidays they naturally would enjoy
the theatricals more than when their
days were filled with work and with
the care of how their debts were to be
paid.

Another rendition of the part of
the Prologue quoted above is this: "This
now a calm; about the Forum these
are halcyon days. Reasonably do
they act during the games they ask
no man for money; but during the
games to no one do they pay." The
public games, or shows, at Rome,
were presented on days that were
"nefasti," when no lawsuits were
carried on, and no person was al-
lowed to be arrested for debt. Yet
more significant still is the phrase
"halcyon days," which even in the
time of Plautus had become proverb-
ial and was used in its symbolical,
rather than in its original meaning,
and very aptly could be applied to
any holidays which were peaceful
and free from tumult and dissension.

This figurative term, "halcyon
days," or "Alcedons," "days of
calm," was derived from the circum-
stance that by the ancients the sea
was supposed to be always calm
when the female kingfisher (alcedo)
was sitting, which period covered the
seven days immediately preceding
and following the shortest day of
the year, or the time of winter sol-
stice. The nest was supposed to float
on the sea; hence the halcyon was
regarded as a harbinger of calm
weather and peace. Many legends
have been associated with the king-
fisher or halcyon, one of the most
curious of which is that, "having been
originally a gryllid, it acquired its
present bright colours by flying to
wards the sitting sun on its libera-
tion from Noah's Ark, when its upper
surface assumed the hue of the sky
above and its lower side, relieved
by the heat of the setting
sun to the tint it now bears." This
quaint imagery is full of rare sym-
bolism—the shelter of an ark above
the turbulent waters; the blue of the
upper heights; the "westward flight

toward the sun; and the sunset hues
marked upon the feathered breast for
endless generations—all touched
with primal beauty and loneliness.

To Pliny, the Elder, we are in-
debted for a unique description of
the halcyon as it was known, loved,
and symbolized by the ancients. It
may be found in the second vol-
ume of his work on "Natural His-
tory," and the touch of legendary
lore which pervades it is like some
dream of childhood, haunting the
memory when the candle burns low
in the window on Christmas eve.
It causes us to wonder whether in
some way this old world of ours
may not have been different in those
days when nature seemed to quiet
the wintry seas for a kingfisher
family. Perhaps if we lived as close
to nature as Pliny did, and tried
to understand her as well, we, too,
might come to see that the pecu-
liar coincidence of two weeks of
calm for the halcyon's brood was no
more marvelous than was the quiet-
ing of the entire world during the
long period of peace which immedi-
ately preceded and followed the ad-
vent of the babe of Bethlehem,
prophetically called the "Prince of
Peace."

Pliny writes:
"This bird is a little larger than a
sparrow, and the greater part of its
body is of an azure colour with only
an intermixture of white and purple
in some of the larger feathers, while
the neck is long and slender. There
is one kind that is remarkable for
its larger size and its note; the
smaller ones are heard singing in
the reed beds. It is a thing of very
rare occurrence to see a halcyon and
then it is only about the setting of
the Vergil, and the summer and
winter solstices; when one some-
times seen to hover about a ship,
and then immediately disappear.
They hatch their young at the time
of the winter solstice, from which
circumstance the days are known as
the 'halcyon days.' During this pe-
riod the sea is calm and navigable,
the Sicilian sea in particular. They
make their nests during the seven
days before the winter solstice and
all the same number of days after.
Their nests are truly wonderful;
they are of the shape of a ball,
slightly elongated, have a narrow
mouth and bear a strong resem-
blance to a large sponge."

However, in his later researches, he
stripped off all the mysterious sen-
timent about the halcyon by telling us
that there is no veracity in this
favorite story of the ancients, nor
does this bird build a nest, but lays
its eggs in holes on the water side.
The objects which Pliny mistook for
the nest are a zoophyte called
"halcyonium" by Linnaeus, and sim-
ilar in shape to a nest.

Very true; but because of these
cold facts of modern research, has
the world's imagery, poetry or
drama, of symbolism or fancy, given
up its beautiful "halcyon days"?
Not in the least. The world of pro-
saic facts has passed its judgment
upon the matter and allowed the
naturalist to place the kingfisher in
its rightful category in ornithology;
but the halcyon of Ovid and Pliny,
the gray bird with the sunset hues
scorched upon its breast, still will
rear its family in floating nests on
tranquil seas. All the days of the
winter solstice will continue to be
calm and safe for poetic navigation,
and "halcyon days" ceaselessly will
represent humanity's fond hope of
a time when peaceful arts shall
stand once more at the gates of
Peace.

Poets of all ages have delighted in
this symbol of peace and tranquil
living. Robert Browning, in the
tragic story told in "The Ring and
the Book," places in the last argu-
ment of his poem a thought of beauty,
lighted with gleams of this fetching
emblem, in the words:

"Spite of the blue tranquillity above,
Spice of the breadth of lapping peace
Where breeds the halcyon and the
fish leaps free,

Tennyson, also, in "The Wan-
derer," and "Progress of Spring,"
Shakespeare, in "King Lear," and
the "Winter Solstice," have all
each, in his own way, kept aglow
the light of this ancient symbol of
peace which originated about the
beautiful, home-loving halcyon.

The noblest example of all, how-
ever, is the reference given in Mil-
ton's "Hymn on the Nativity," which
is unequalled in theme and metaphor.
The idea is so clearly reflected in
the chosen symbol and its expression
that the imagery is perfect. Here is
the picture:

But peaceful was the night
Wherein the Prince of Light
His reign of peace upon the earth
began.

The winds, with wonder whist,
Smoothly the waters kissed,
Whispering new joys to the mild
ocean,
Who now hath quite forgot to
rave,
While birds of calm sit brooding on
the charmed wave.

In these lines is the prophetic im-
itation of the passing of the myth
into history; of paganism into
Christian faith; of fable into fact; and
the reign of Peace in the heart of
mankind is made the symbol of
Peace on the earth. With this new
understanding of halcyon legends of
olden times, the modern world joy-
fully each year at the period of the
winter solstice prepares for its
greatest holiday, the Christmaseve,
—a time to realize that

"This Peace! These are halcyon days."
C. S. S.



The Song of the Lark

Copyright 1926 Batty

Nosegays of Words

(A Scholar to a Simple Wench)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What use are words to you?"
"For nasegays, please.
I fasten them with gay ribands
And some heartsease."

"What will you do with nasegays?"
"I asked her then.
"They mind me of my true love
Till he comes again."

"What whimsome clusters have you?"
She laughed at me,
"Some are homely, some lovely,
A few thorny."

"How make you the homely?"
"From his words, sir,
And lavender
With rue, the herb of grace,
And rosemary,
To keep away all sin, sir,
From him and me."

"Has he words of beauty,
Words beclustering?"
"Some that I keep are lovely
And odors bring
Of daisies roses, gillyflowers.
Nasegays I wear
From these make glorious
The very air."

"Why do you gather thistles
Or sharp sweetbrier?"
"I like to see them wither
In the fire.
For the thorny words I finger
Are woe to keep;
They sting my hands and bosom
Until I weep."

"And I must wear my nasegays
While they are new,
Edged with a white fringe of laughs,
As good friends do.
But when the words are crumpled
Past all beauty,
In a purple jar I save them
For potpourri."

HELEN FRANCIS.

A Chinese Lady's Day

My Dear one,
The hours of one day are as like
each other as are twin blossoms
from the pear-tree. There is no news
to tell thee. The mornings are passed
in the duties that come to all women
who have the care of a household,
and the afternoons I am on the ter-
race with thy sister.

Mah-I and I take our embroidery
and sit upon the terrace, where we
pass long hours watching the people
in the valley below. The faint blue
smoke curls from a thousand dwell-
ings, and we try to imagine the lives
of those who dwell beneath the roof-
trees. We see the peasants in their
rice-fields; watch them dragging the
rich mud from the bottoms of the
canal for fertilizing; hear the shrill
whistle of the duck man as, with
long bamboo, he drives the great
flock of ducks homeward or sends
them over the fields to search for
insects. We see the wedding proces-
sion far below, and can but faintly
follow the great covered chair of
the bride and the train of servants carry-
ing the possessions to the new
home.

The summer wanes and the autumn
is upon us with all its mists
and shadows of purple and grey.
The camphor-trees loom from the
distance like great balls of fire, and
the eucalyptus-tree, in its dress of
brilliant yellow, is a gaily painted
court lady. From "My Lady of the
Chinese Courtyard," by ELIZABETH
COOPER.

William Blake

William Blake's education was of

the scantiest, being confined to read-
ing and writing; arithmetic also may
be guessed at, but is not recorded.

He began drawing very early,
becoming (as Allan Cunningham has
said) "at ten years of age an artist,
and at twelve a poet."

He copied prints in his boyhood, and
haunted the rooms of his parents,
more especially his mother, seem to
have encouraged his artistic turn.

At sale-rooms he bought en-
gravings, and, selected, them
high; a Raphael or a Michael An-
gelo, a Durer or a Henskerk. Cer-
tainly this was not the taste of the
time; but the little lad Blake already
moved intellectually within his own
insight, as a planet within its own
orbit.

His own insight was always to him
his epoch, his proof, and his vin-
dication: other people—other boys
in his boyhood, in his manhood other
men—might shift for themselves,
and live "practically in a different
age of the world. To him it mattered
not. "I am right, and they are
wrong," more or less definitely
worded, was his reply, "I am happy"

(he has written in certain notes
upon Reynolds, not exactly squaring
with the views of the British con-
noisseurs). "I cannot say that Raphael
ever was, from my earliest child-
hood, hidden from me. I saw and
I knew immediately the difference
between Raphael and Rubens."

His attitude . . . was always that
of an inspired seer: the thing was
so because he saw it so, and he saw
it so, not by a bodily and argumen-
tative eye, but by a spiritual and
intuitive one.

His conversation was . . . bril-
liant, his knowledge various and ex-
tensive. This is Mr. Palmer's tes-
timony. . . . The same observant
and sympathetic friend tells us that,
plain, but with a certain glow, rosy
pink in the light of glowing roses,
or perhaps more than ever when the
soft rain comes whispering down,
clothing the landscape with shifting
veils of gray.

Shepherd boys have plentiful
stores of knowledge to share with
find her that other shepherd boy,
little girls who like to know the rea-
son of things. So there they stand,
both touched with the joy of the
lark's song, and look and gaze; till
presently a tiny bird comes fluttering
down, and drops like a stone to the
sug nest among the grass. The
shepherd and Marigold know his
secret—but they will not tell!

Charles Reade's Work

An empty room, the like of which
Lady Basset had never seen; it was
large in itself and multiplied tenfold
by great mirrors from floor to ceil-
ing, with no frames but a narrow
glass, the central panes of which
opened like doors upon a pretty little
garden that glowed with colour and
was backed by fine trees. . . . The
numerous and large mirrors all
down to the ground laid hold of the
garden and flowers, and by double
and triple reflection filled the room
with nooks of verdure and colour.

He used this device in his rooms at
Magdalen, which looked upon the
college deer park; by mirrors con-
tinuing to bring it indoors and
around him. From "Studies in Lit-
erature," by SIR ARTHUR QUINLAN
COUCH.

Snow Upon Snow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today I woke to hear at dawn's dim
light
A softly whistled tune. Now who
could he

Abroad so early? so contentedly
Astir, light hearted, on the edge of
night?

Although reflection told me it was
John,
Sweeping away the powdery snow
light-whirled—

Keeping his tone subdued to suit the
wan,
Chill hour and shadowy, snow-
muffled world—

'Twas sweet, this mild recall from
dreamland's wail,
'Twas sweet to think what daylight
would reveal:

The trees with ermine decked, low
hillsides ranged
In shrouded curves, the snow's en-
crusted glass

Made feathery soft, the icy slopes all
changed
To downy depths, a trackless, snowy
maze.

MAY TOMLINSON.

Over a Jutland Heath

There is a charm about these wide
tracks, a sense of quietude and vast-
ness, belonging, as it were, to days
outside the portals of an everyday
world. There is a permanence about
them, a staid loveliness, which the
drama of human life has not yet
seen its way clear to change. Could
not these be "Frisia hall" of "old
Denmark" referred to by that prince
of Danish poets, Adam Oehlenschlaeger?

Jutland is but a small portion of
the world, a "tongue" of land, but
to one visiting it, after many years,
it has remained the same, recalling
scenes in the countless yesterdays,
sharply silhouetted on the ever
changing and widening horizon of
day. As we walked, ankle deep, in
the heather, there seemed to be a de-
mand for some acknowledgment of
the beauties of the scene.

We pass along narrow paths or
trails, not made by plow or spade,
but by the feet of sheep and cattle,
owned by the heath dwellers. These
were bisected again and again by
cross paths, winding their way into
the sky line. From out of nowhere,
a figure appears sitting in a "stick
wagon" or wain, drawn by a horse
on one side and a bullock on the
other. The frail sides are bulging
with the load of turf (peat) which
he has been digging for the winter.

A blue shift, soft hat, and plentifully
bearded wooden shoes, are the most
prominent notes upon which our eyes
rest as he draws nearer. He drives
very slowly. No doubt the intention
is to speak, if given the opportunity,
for the progress of his unevenly
bearded wooden shoes is not very fast.

There are questions written on every
line of his face as to our business
and destination.

We greet him with the usual "good
day," but from the peasant's side
comes something more than this
mere formality. "I go to the 'good
day'—'Gud's frid' (God's peace)
spoken with such heartiness that it
seemed to strike a keynote in our
thoughts.

"What a benediction! Years rolled
back, as if it were only yesterday
when it had been previously heard
in Jutland—when meeting a shep-
herd who, while tending his sheep,
knitted his hose for the winter. The
question one naturally asked was,
'What time was it?' as far as the
Denmark? It seemed difficult to
realize that while the world has
advanced by leaps and bounds, this
greeting, like some of those in the
East, had remained unchanged. Does
it not, of a Moorish or Syrian
greeting? 'The peace be on you' to
which the one greeted replied 'And
on you be the peace?' Truly, nothing
is changed here! A greeting is
always the same in whatever lan-
guage it is spoken!

Behind the hollow there arises a
thin cloud of blue smoke from the
cottage of a heath dweller. It is a
marvel of neatness and industry. A
small garden surrounds it with a
wall built of stones, probably carried
off from the ruins of a castle. The
sea fogs and mists pitch their tents
when driven by the west wind from
the North Sea.

As we traveled northward there is
a quivering glow over the arid desert
of sand dunes. Out from the west,
against the sky line is seen a row
of towers, houses, churches, in
fact, all the straight lines and curves
which are used to make a visible
place of habitation. It is a shadow
city, a mirage such as is often seen
here—born of the windless air.

Hans Christian Andersen in his
beautiful poem "Jutland mellem
tvenne hav" (Jutland between two
seas) speaks thus:

Jutland between two seas, lies
As a rune-stone placed lengthwise;
Behind it—there is a past,
Before—a future is cast;
While seas, their full chests expand
Wide, o'er the coasts of Jutland.

Color on the Deck

The sky, a pale, pale blue, seemed
to have in its depths a faint rose, as
if somewhere far off behind it a vivid
dawn were shining. Perhaps some
distant sunrise was being faintly
reflected. The white posts that ranged
the length of the sunlit deck caught
the elusive tint and became, some of
them, almost a delicate lavender rose.

Others remained pure white and as
the boat rose and fell, shadows
shifted over them, giving soft blurs
of gray, or leaving them brilliantly
white. Patches of sunlight sprinkled
the floorboards turning their dull-
ness into gold. Where the sun
touched the tan and maroon base, it
became a brilliant orange with a
line of velvety red. The sail cloth
gleamed brightly, the sun turned
creamy, and here and there through
the glass, the indigo of the ocean showed.

The glass encasing the electric light
bulbs took on opalescent tones. A
basket by a steamer chair showed
touches of green and purple.

One by one, passengers appeared:
a woman in a bright blue dress; an-
other in a red hat and with a green
coat. (Had it been a green hat and
a red coat, might one call her later-
day?) A child flashed by in vivid red.
The deck was no longer somber,
its hidden beauties had revealed
themselves.

The Demands of Christianity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT the demands are upon
those who, by virtue of their
claim to follow in the foot-
steps of the Founder of Christianity,
regard themselves as Christians, has
occasioned a wide divergence of
opinion. While it is probable that the
differences in the interpretation of
the Master's teachings are less pro-
nounced than formerly, yet there re-
mains enough of controversy among
the multitude of claimants to justify
frequent and thorough review of
those teachings, in order that their
true character may be kept in sight.

Around no feature of Jesus' teach-
ings has there waged a livelier or
more persistent controversy than as
to the place, if any, which healing of
the sick occupies in Christian minis-
try. All Christians agree that regen-
eration of the sinful is a corner stone
in the temple of Christianity; but few
have been willing to agree that heal-
ing of the sick is as much a part of
Christian ministry as is release of the
sinner from the burden of wrongdoing.

Yet, that thought on the question is
changing rapidly is evidenced by the
healing missions which have been
undertaken by various religious de-
nominations.

In the half century since the dis-
covery of Christian Science public
attention has been drawn to this
feature of Jesus' career as never be-
fore, with the result of a marked
change of thought regarding it. By
many earnest Christians the position
was formerly held that the healing
works of Jesus, and of his disciples
as well, were only for his time, and
with the discovery of so-called mat-
terial remedies and the advancement of
surgery and so-called medical sci-
ence, spiritual healing was no longer
necessary. But the fact that society
is still laboring under a tremendous
handicap because of the disability
resulting from sickness, has turned
attention increasingly to the study
of the mental phases of disease and
the effort to find relief through the
medium of Christian Science.

It has proved conclusively that God
through His Christ is an ever avail-
able agency for healing disorders of
every form—is, in fact, the only true
healing power; for true healing, it is
recognized, is much more than the
alleviation of suffering, important as
that is. It is the destruction of the
false beliefs which, held consciously
or unconsciously as the case may be,
are nevertheless the procuring cause
of discord of every type.

Students of the Gospels are aware
of the many instances of healing by
Christ Jesus and his disciples of
diverse forms of disease, many of them
classified as incurable even today,
after the great progress which it is
claimed has been made in the mat-
ter of so-called art of healing. More-
over, when Jesus sent forth his dis-
ciples to propagate his doctrine, he
expressly charged them to heal

the sick as well as to cleanse the
sinner; and in obedience to his in-
structions they healed sickness and
cleansed from sin. Christ Jesus pre-
sented deliverance from all unlikes
good; and sickness of every type is
rightly so classed. For the individual
and the multitude alike, he quickly
and effectually healed cases of dis-
ease. We read that on numerous oc-
casions when the multitude came with
their sick, he healed them all.

According to the gospel record this
healing ministry was carried forward
by the disciples and followers of the
Master; and the historian Gibbon as-
serts that the sick were healed and
even the dead raised through spiritual
means up to the end of the third cen-
tury. Subsequently, it appears, the
forms of Christianity became so en-
grossed in its letter that the spirit was
lost to a great extent and the prac-
tice of spiritual healing abandoned.
For more than fifteen hundred
years there was no concerted effort
to revive this healing ministry—not,
in fact, until the discovery of Chris-
tian Science in 1866, when the laws
of divine healing were revealed to
Mrs. Eddy.

After the rules of divine Science
had been thoroughly proved and the
efficacy of her method established,
beyond possibility of overthrow, Mrs.
Eddy, in the Christian Science text-
book, "Science and Health with Key
to the Scriptures," gave her discovery
and its method of use to the world.

From the time of its appearance many
have been healed by reading its in-
spired pages, and many more through
the practice of its students, so that
today Christian Science stands forth
as a tried and proved healing agency,
both curative and preventive as well.

Christian Science holds it to be as
incumbent upon Jesus' followers to-
day, as of old, to practice spiritual
healing, in the proof of the quality of
their discipleship. His words, as re-
corded in the Gospel of Mark, are
taken literally: "These signs shall
follow them that believe; in my name
shall they cast out devils; they shall
speak with new tongues; they shall
take up serpents; and if they drink
any deadly thing, it shall not hurt
them; they shall lay hands on the
sick, and they shall recover." This
promise is being fulfilled in the heal-
ing work successfully performed by
Christian Scientists the world over.

In writing of the obligation which
Christian Science entails upon its fol-
lowers, Mrs. Eddy says in Science and
Health (p. 138): "Jesus established
in the Christian era the precedent for
all Christianity, theology, and heal-
ing. Christians are under as direct
orders now, as they were then, to be
Christlike, to possess the Christ-
spirit, to follow the Christ-example,
and to heal the sick as well as the
sinning."

Flight of the Swans

Picture them far above the shore
of the Polar Ocean, an army of a
thousand or two thousand swans,
just launching forth upon their stu-
pendous journey, challenging with
loud, exultant trumpeting the
leagues that lie before them. There
is none to hear those wild voices,
for their strong wings have lifted
them to an altitude unattainable by
the lesser tribes of the air. They
look down, perhaps, upon hundreds
of snow geese, upon legions of
brown cranes and shore birds of
many kinds, but above them they
see only the untraveled void and the
pale Northern sky. They fly in a long
V-shaped phalanx like the
armies of the geese; but they fly
faster by far than any geese or ducks,
and yet the beat of their wide white
pinions is deliberate and unhurried,
as though they held half their power
in reserve. Seen from the earth, they
are an inspiring spectacle. But they
are far above the watchers on the
earth—they are higher than the
clouds—they are higher than the tops
of the tallest mountains; and view-
ing from so vast a distance their
passage across the sky, we know
that, majestic as that spectacle is,
here—born of the windless air—
and statelike.

What if we could mount unseen
to some lofty air station close be-
side their route and, waiting there,
watch them come on? How the heart
quicken at the thought! And better
yet would it be to watch beside their
sky-lane—above, the peaks of the
Alleghenies, let us say—on a day
when their long journey neared its
end, and a winter gale had overtaken
them in full flight, and the air was
dense with squalls and furies of
snow.

We could not see them then as
they approached, for the shifting cur-
tains of the storm would hide them
until they were almost at hand; but
far off we could hear them coming,
the silvery clangor of their voices
swelling louder and louder, filling
all that solitude with wild, melodious
sound. Then suddenly out of the
murk they would burst into view—
fantastic, dim, white forms, looming
tremendously in the pallid light, their
long necks outstretched, their wide
wings rhythmically rising and fall-
ing, powerfully smiting the snow and
sweeping it aside in swirls and ed-
dies, irresistibly carrying a passage
through the storm; and one by one
they would go hurtling by, away after
even, shape after shape, like the
ghosts of lost ships of the air, un-
till all the hundreds of them had
passed, and the wind of their pinions
had died away, and the chime of their
voices was a sound no longer.

A dream, a vision? No . . . for
there's nothing so unreal as winter
wings rhythmically rising and fall-
ing, powerfully smiting the snow and
sweeping it aside in swirls and ed-
dies, irresistibly carrying a passage
through the storm; and one by one
they would go hurtling by, away after
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book will be sent at the above
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ments.

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may also be read or purchased at
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STOCKS SETTLE
DOWN TO MUCH
STEADIER PACE

Market Encounters Heavy
Realizing Sales
Aitchison Up

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The elaborate budget statements prepared by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget of the United States and transmitted by President Coolidge to Congress attract no popular attention. The public is interested in totals: in knowing the relationship between receipts and expenditures and the possibility of tax reduction. The detailed figures, however, throw a great deal of light on many interesting activities of the Government. The story of the contacts between the Federal Government and the citizen can be learned from dry tables of figures. Not the least interesting fact which emerges from a scrutiny of the budget estimates is that the Federal Government is a money-maker; it receives large revenues for various services which it performs for the citizen.

Practically all of the departments at Washington sell their surplus property, and while this item is of particular importance for the War Department (amounting to more than \$7,000,000), the total for the other departments is not unimpressive. The Government Printing Office receives nearly \$250,000 from the sale of public documents; the Library of Congress takes in \$390,000 in copyright fees and for card indexes. The Federal Power Commission makes charges of \$365,000; the Federal Reserve Board imposes assessments on Federal Reserve banks for salaries and expenses to the amount of \$2,500,000; the Interstate Commerce Commission has total revenues of \$12,895,000, the greater part of which is in the form of interest on loans to carriers. The Railroad Administration, the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the United States Veterans' Bureau all have sizable incomes.

The Department of Agriculture has perhaps the most variegated and interesting list of money-making enterprises. It receives \$18,000 from the sales of furs and skins; \$53,000 from the sale of agricultural products and live stock; \$250,000 by the operation of the Center Market in Washington; \$250,000 for inspections of food products; \$80,000 in charges for the fumigation of cars and wagons on the Mexican border. Its total receipts are more than \$8,000,000. The Department of Commerce similarly is in the fur business. It receives \$325,000 for sealskins and fox skins. The Department of the Interior makes money out of the mineral oil leases, the national parks and monuments, the sale of public lands, etc., to the amount of \$38,000,000. The Department of Labor collects \$4,700,000 in taxes on immigrants and in naturalization fees. The State Department has an income of \$8,300,000 in consular and passport fees, and in 1926 made \$21,842.88 from transactions in foreign exchange.

Of course, with European nations funding their obligations to the United States, the Treasury Department shows the largest receipts apart from taxation. The estimate of such income from foreign governments is \$140,000,000 for 1928, but the Treasury Department has other money-making activities as well. It receives \$625,000 for fumigating and disinfecting vessels; and \$7,500,000 in profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc. The War Department collects \$23,000,000 in Panama Canal tolls, \$250,000 for the use of the United States telegraph lines, and \$1,424,000 for United States laundry and dry-cleaning operations. The Department of Justice has a total income in fees, fines and penalties of \$8,325,000 a year—\$5,000,000 of this consisting of collections under the National Prohibition Act.

In short, the detailed budget statements which were transmitted by President Coolidge to Congress show that the Federal Government is in various money-making businesses. Its receipts for services rendered amount annually to the amazing sum of half a billion dollars. This is in excess of the total cost of the United States Government only a few years before the beginning of the twentieth century. Add to this half-billion the \$747,500,000 of postal revenues—the largest federal business—and the United States Government has an annual income and expenditure of more than \$1,000,000,000, exclusive of taxation.

Those who have motored across the United States from east to west or west to east, with southern California as a portion of the route to be covered, probably have traversed the picturesque Montgomery Pass which scales the Sierra Nevada range where the mountains divide Nevada from California. The last important port of call on the California side is Bishop, a quaint little city with many of the outer aspects of a New England village which has suddenly outgrown itself. The next objective point as one travels eastward is Tonopah, that sturdy mining town which has survived somewhat longer than many of Nevada's once famous boom cities. It was there that rich mineral ore was discovered when a mule ridden by James Butler inadvertently kicked the surface rock from an outcropping ledge. Since that day, which was not many years ago, vast fortunes have been made in Tonopah. There were many millionaires in that camp before the industrial and financial unrest of 1907. Senator Tasker L. Oddie, who was a companion of Mr. Butler at the time of the discovery, was one of these.

But the picture of Montgomery Pass which remains with many who have made its easy ascents and descents in summer is not the picture which was carried away by twosome or more tourists who sought to cross it recently during the unheralded western blizzard. Their fortunate rescue by heroic volunteers who went to their aid with teams, shovels and wagons in answer to an appeal sent through by telephone, leaves the chronicler a pleasant task that which fell to the lot of those who wrote the record of the Donner Lake disaster in the section a little farther to the north during the winter of 1846-47. But even to these beleaguered travelers there must have been visible a panorama

of unique and surpassing beauty. No stage setting could be better adapted to the presentation of that particular form of drama in which the disturbed elements took it upon themselves to indulge. Far above the little valley where nestles Lone Pine with its corps of enthusiastic California "greeters," there is an expanse of rolling table-lands and sharply defined peaks forming the precipitous walls of the pass.

Even the way-wise traveler does not prepare himself for just the kind of reception which awaited these recent visitors. Between Tonopah and Bishop the distance is quickly and quite easily covered ordinarily. The hardships more frequently encountered in November and December in the passes farther to the north come unannounced and without forewarning in that vicinity. But with the emergency there seem also to arise those able to meet it. And so it is that the news dispatches describing the event carry around the world the names of the two men who waged and won, in behalf of strangers, a valiant and heroic battle.

With the return of senators and representatives to Washington for the short term of Congress, there has been afforded an opportunity to sound public sentiment which may, more than the studied attitude of any avowed or prospective candidate, determine the action of the national conventions to be held less than two years hence. Quite naturally, there is deep interest manifested in what is regarded as the unascertained attitude of President Coolidge toward his possible candidacy to succeed himself in the White House. His partisans, both in the friendly and opposing camps under the Republican banner, declare that they have sought in vain in the effort to discover whether he will even become a receptive candidate. They have, of course, this being the case, utterly failed to ascertain whether or not he will actually seek a renomination.

This testimonial, even though it may not be voluntarily or consciously offered, must be regarded as a sincere tribute to the single-mindedness and sincerity of a citizen called to perform the highest possible public service. When it is realized that it is inconceivable, almost, that one so circumstanced should not desire and hope for such a popular recognition of his service as this indorsement would imply, it is to his credit that even his closest friends and the sentinels and outposts ranged along the line are unable to discover in his messages, his public utterances, his recommendations for legislation, or his political appointments, conclusive evidence as to his desire or lack of desire to be chosen again as President.

If it is admitted, or insisted, that a person eligible or qualified for conspicuous public service such as this can never be regarded as merely a receptive candidate, willing to enlist if drafted, but considerably refraining from any conscious act which might advance his own claims to preferment, revealing light might be obtained which will illuminate the present situation by studying the career of the man whose attitude is regarded as enigmatic. It is not recorded, it will be remembered, that Calvin Coolidge, from the time of his election as city attorney of Northampton to this day, has ever ostentatiously or openly sought political advancement. He has, unquestionably, been a receptive candidate, always willing and perhaps sometimes anxious to serve. As one analyzes his public acts, the impression is gained that it was and is his chief ambition to do well and faithfully the work of each day, never making the office he held a stepping stone to a higher one.

But it is a tribute to the institutions which he has guarded with fidelity, as well as to the people in whose service he was enlisted, that such advancement came almost automatically. That he has attained the heights because of fidelity was inevitable. It is more than a vague theory that the law of just compensation operates unfailingly and impartially. So it may be that the search for the unascertained factor in the political equation may continue until the mills which grind slowly but unceasingly have turned awhile longer. It is not incomprehensible to assume that Mr. Coolidge could not, today or tomorrow, say conclusively and finally whether he will or will not stand for re-election. It may be that he, at least, is not even a receptive candidate at this moment. He does not profess to be president. He has never claimed to be willing to do more than serve.

According to the views of quite a number of prominent business men as published in the Nation's Business, the semi-official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the opinion is rather general that the present volume of trade will continue throughout the first half of the next calendar year.

While there may be a tendency on the part of some to hold such views to be biased, there seems to be adequate evidence, in the present instance to indicate that business men are not exaggerating the outlook and to conclude that for every discouraging element there is a compensating offset. In an analysis of the business outlook for the United States, there is really no particular incentive for industrialists to picture the situation other than they honestly believe it to be, although it can be well appreciated that they will view it from the position in which their work places them.

The tendency toward a readjustment of prices is a factor which cannot be overlooked. Whether this means a general lowering of prices is not definitely clear, but the weakness in a number of staple commodities has already been noted. This is the direct result of what is known in commercial circles as overproduction. It is recognized in the case of cotton, rubber, sugar and a number of other agricultural products. The year has witnessed a record production of automobiles and an extra large output of several other manufactured articles. The petroleum output has been scoring records for several weeks. An examination of the production figures in a number of lines would show the extent to

which the volume of business has been expanded and has grown faster than the normal rate of trade increase. While in commercial circles such excesses may be designated as overproduction, that does not mean that the products will not find markets, although it does in the vast majority of cases indicate that prices decline along with the growth in the excess of production. Such price declines are forcing a perceptible readjustment in values, and it is that readjustment which is viewed as the greatest menace to the continuance of the present period of business prosperity.

This outlook might be somewhat disconcerting were it not for the fact that the distribution of wealth is more uniform in the United States than in most countries of the world. Such a distribution of wealth results in much broader markets for goods than in most countries. America is demonstrating to the world that there is real business sagacity in doing everything possible to eliminate from society the greater extremes in economic conditions. That fact has been at the bottom of the considerable growth of business in the United States during the past few years. Furthermore, the present apparent surpluses of production can be fully offset by the readjustment in taxation which President Coolidge is now urging upon Congress. A slight refund in the income taxes of the current year would throw back into personal budgets millions of dollars which would be spent for consumable goods. That should create a sufficient increase in the buying wave to take up all the slack and to tide business over the present apparent commercial surpluses of commodities. Viewed in that light, business men are correct when they express the opinion that the present volume of trade will undoubtedly continue for several months to come.

Music, to judge by discussion which has arisen in the press over the Augustus D. Juillard fund, holds a position of somewhat doubtful honor in the United States; seeming to be regarded not as an art, primarily, but as a trade. It was put in its place most definitely and conspicuously by a retiring official of the Juillard Musical Foundation, who, outlining to an interviewer an educational plan, indicated, commendably enough no doubt, that the person administering the plan should be someone versed in American ways and internationally recognized as a musician; and then named three performers upon the piano, remarkable for their success as platform showmen, as suitable choices.

Here the question, plainly enough, was begged. For while the teaching of music generally was the matter at issue, a scheme for a new and advanced school was the actual subject of talk; the outcome of which must be, that a man would be the foremost figure in music in the United States whose chief qualification was a power to win the applause of concert audiences, and whose acclaim was rather closely associated with certain firms of manufacturers.

The same thing happens when partisans for a national conservatory hold round tables and issue statements. That explains why, perhaps, men and women influential in American education bestow so little thought upon the musical problem. To them, music is first of all a cry in the market place, quite outside academic concerns; and after that, it is a tag of history, well enough attended to in their courses in harmony, counterpoint and what not.

But music is not the voice of the hawk. Nor is it the clatter of wares. And though it may have the approval of uneasy millionaires as a safe form of relaxation for working people, and the sanction of timid rulers as a means whereby citizens are kept contented with the old order, it holds out for a higher acknowledgment. An avenue between human beings here and human beings there for the communication of purpose and feeling, and a recourse for the head and the heart to assert and express themselves, it only wants the direction of the great educators of America, in order to be put to productive national use.

Random Ramblings

When the man settles the question for Princeton University of whether or not chess is a sport, he might at the same time decide whether a man who plants oyster beds is a farmer or a fisherman.

Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale estimates that weather this year cost the world \$500,000,000. No wonder it seems to be a big topic for conversation.

Experts in insect lore say that the housefly in flight sounds the note of F. It doesn't take an expert to find out that the bumblebee sounds the tone B-Z.

Wouldn't it be a great thing if the rubber pavements, now reported a success, would only stretch a little to allow more parking space.

"We will draw the curtain and show you the picture." Twelfth Night, Act 1, Sc. 5. Said today you'd know exactly what it meant.

Be circumspect with the person too free with his offers to give you a "pointer" on this or that. Likely it will prove a disappointment.

The army flyers' 18,000 mile migration southward indicates that aviation has learned from the birds, where, if not how, to fly.

The man who thinks he has "arrived" usually finds he has only set the pace and that success consists in maintaining it.

An American Rhodes scholar at Oxford writes that they heat by grate there. He adds, however, that the heat is not great.

There is nothing that can earn the dividends of good will so much as an unlimited investment in good will.

While a number go out for indoor sports, many more just now go in for outdoor sports.

Stories of the oil controversy do not always make smooth reading.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for any statements made. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Anglo-American Frankness"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The subject matter of "Anglo-American Frankness" has been of keen interest to me. The MONITOR article and then the letters referring thereto have all been splendid, but there is one point that has just been missed by all correspondents thus far. That is: the national sense of humor. In some cases it almost deserves its harsher name, wit.

The writer was born in Canada, of English parents, and as a child first attending school was made miserable by the jeers of all the other children at her accent and pronunciation: their scorn of everything English. This came equally from descendants of English, Protestant Irish, or Scots who had lived in the provinces long enough to take on a particular colloquial twang all their own. These jeers were not because the accent or pronunciation was incorrect, but because it was unfamiliar and crossed in them a sense of the ridiculous.

In earlier days rude practical joking expressed the Canadian sense of humor, and grading through the practically harmless "ragging" indulged in by many Canadians, it reaches the stage of refined sarcasm regarding other nations as well as individuals.

When we consider that the national sense of humor in the United States is sometimes expressed in throwing custard and blackberry pie to the extinguishing of an opponent's features; or at least, that a picture of this engaging pastime thrown upon the screen fills American audiences with almost uncontrollable mirth, cannot we conceive that our undemonstrative cousin may be hiding his real love and comradeship by a constant joking and teasing which would be impossible outside the "family"?

Instead of allowing the common enemy of the English-speaking world—half of civilization and progress—to use us, we should constantly keep in thought the real love that is present beneath all this proceeding futile comparisons, and should be willing to express a mutual admiration of the splendid qualities that we know to exist.

But, you say, it is not good manners. No, perhaps not, but it is, nevertheless, just the kind of manners you sometimes see displayed in large families where only the most affectionate ties make this attitude possible.

To the American who has enjoyed the cordiality and hospitality of a Canadian home; to the Canadian who has been merged through education and marriage into the very heart of the great American people, retaining all the while a sympathetic understanding of the rich and enduring qualities that make up the Canadian people, there is no boundary. We are truly one people; one country with common ideals; having one God. L. B. S. North Conway, N. H.

"The Legal Basis of Fascism"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In your issue of Nov. 10, 1926, appeared a letter captioned "The Legal Basis of Fascism," and initialed "E. B. H." of Italia di Capri, Italy, which endeavored to set forth the Italian Dictator's attitude toward Freemasonry in that country.

The writer, avowedly not a member of the Masonic order, claims to have been enlightened by a high Mason, and well informed, "as to the real aims of Mussolini's Fascism," and introduced the well-worn fallacy that Il Duce was not especially opposed to Masonry, but rather was directing and concentrating his efforts against irregular, or clandestine, so-called Masonry. This is a grave error, and may be regarded as a misrepresentation of the Dictator's attitude on the question.

It should be of fundamental interest to note that both Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, of the United States, recognize, are in fraternal relations and exchange representatives with the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, of Italy. Furthermore, some eight or ten Masonic Grand Lodges in the United States recognize and are in fraternal amity with the Grand Lodge of Italy (Symbolic Masonry).

The Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Italy, and the Grand Lodge just mentioned, are, however, not to be confused with the Grand Orient of Italy, an irregular body which is not recognized in the United States by the Scottish Rite, York Rite or Symbolic Lodges—with perhaps one bare exception. This spurious body has been charged with being political in nature, and inclined toward atheism, which accounts for its failure to gain recognition from the Masons of the United States. It is claimed that Mussolini, in an effort to increase his

prestige, and believing the Grand Orient of Italy capable of wielding power and influence, has made overtures to this alleged Masonic body by restoring to it certain property in the Palazzo Giustiniani, which the Government had seized early in the present regime.

In the regular Supreme Council, as well as the Grand Lodge of Italy, the Holy Bible has not been removed from its rightful position, nor has atheism been enthroned in any of the lodges under the obedience of these grand bodies.

We need not at this time discuss whether the Italian Nation "is better off in every way than it was in 1919, in 1921, in 1924," to quote your correspondent. This is a matter of conjecture, and much evidence may be offered for and against this allegation. It may be argued that a carefully composed press and the putting into effect of stern ordinances that prohibit adverse criticism, not only of the Italian Premier but of the Roman Catholic Church as well, are regarded as stabilizing influences which would strongly militate against national disorder. However, it must not be forgotten that the Italian people are liberty-loving as a nation, and not a few of them deny what they consider unjustifiable usurpation of their inherent rights.

Among other activities, Il Duce, in securing himself of Roman Catholic support, has been endeavoring to placate the Clerical, or Vatican, Party, by restoring Roman Catholic teachings in the public schools.

In view of these facts, facts which have been substantiated by those who have lived in Italy and are in a position to see at close range the activities of the Fascisti, your correspondent has been misinformed by the statements that have repeatedly been issued from the Fascist press bureau. The "high and well-informed" Mason referred to appears to be sorely in need of correct information, as his obscure reasoning is not in consonance with the authentic status of the Masonic order as now existing in Italy.

The Premier's stand on the question of Masonry, and the restrictions imposed upon members of that Order, cannot dim the luster which surrounds the memories of Garibaldi, Mazzini and Cavour—eminent Masons and loyal Italian citizens. L. D. W. Washington, D. C.

"Are Labor Unions Un-American?"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the MONITOR there appeared an interesting letter from "J. J. D." of St. Louis, Mo., under the caption "Are Labor Unions Un-American?" in which he discussed the question of the "closed shop." The statements made therein were, however, as I see it, based upon an entire misconception of what the term means.

Closed shop is a labor union term and means that the shop, store, plant or job is being operated by union members only and that no man or woman can work there under any circumstances whatsoever without joining the union. There is no choice, option, or opinion in the matter at all.

This, I feel, may lead to a trespassing upon the "inalienable rights" guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States, and is contrary to the Golden Rule. Therefore, until labor unions do away with the closed shop they will be un-American. J. M. M. Seattle, Wash.

The First Free Public School in America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A group of teachers in Brooklyn, N. Y., after careful study, have reached the very definite conclusion that the first free public school in America was established in this borough in 1661.

The investigation also disclosed the interesting and striking fact that the authorization for this free school was given by the governing body of the village of that distant day on July 4, 1661. Evidently it took exactly 116 years (leaving out of account the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar) for the seed thus planted to grow into the Declaration of Independence, a mighty tree under which all the nations of the earth find shelter.

We shall be glad to know if anyone has definite historical information that will alter our findings. A public school was established in Manhattan in 1666, but ours was a free public school. GEORGE MAXIMILIAN DAVISON, Principal, Junior High School 109, 430 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Stenographers

IN CONNECTION with a business show at Cleveland, where a large hall was devoted wholly to office equipment, consideration has been given to the theory that, no matter how much labor-saving business machinery is invented, the stenographer remains a necessity. There is no way of checking the situation accurately, but it is reasonable to assume that many a man who has been pointed out as successful and prosperous is running away from his conscience as fast as he can, because he does not care to hear it tell him that his success is due in a large measure to his stenographer.

There are said to be so-called captains of industry who appear at their offices, push a few buttons, give some directions and call it a day. Their stenographers run the business. . . . A woman . . . may be known as a stenographer, a secretary, an assistant to the president, or by some other title, but she knows in reality that she is what slang calls "the whole works." She succeeds and brings success to the business because she is willing to be unobtrusive, willing to pass the palms of victory on to the boss, and is quite satisfied to hold her post of importance behind the scenes.

When the history of business is written in America, it will be from the shorthand notes of the keen-minded women who have made success possible. —Indianapolis News.

"Salt of the Earth"

"Ye are the salt of the earth," said the Master to his disciples, using a common figure of speech to describe their function in society. The primary mission of Christianity is discharged without noise. It works most effectively when it is allowed to express itself in its own way. Like true salt, it does not attract notice while it makes its works. Men are influenced by it most deeply when it comes upon them unawares, working in them through the silent energies of the spirit found in devout and faithful men, from whom there issues the vitalizing power which lays hold of all who come in contact with them. So Christianity grows and spreads, transforming men's lives, giving them new visions, and filling them with joyous energy in their obedience to the will of God. When Christians fail in the east and spice of faith, they are not merely ineffective, but become actually the source of mischief. But wherever its vigor and tang is felt in a man, his companions cannot ignore it. Contact with those in whom it operates has its inevitable influence. —The Times (London).

Old-Fashioned Mother

The old-fashioned mother, though she has taken to herself some new-fashioned prerogatives, remains—the old-fashioned mother. This is why the world is going forward rather than backward. The world will never go backward so long as the old-fashioned mother remains to guide its destinies—and the old-fashioned mother may be a flapper or the reverse. Motherhood of the right sort is a thing of the heart, not of externals—divorced from all superficialities. She still is everywhere—this old-fashioned mother. —Jackson (Miss.) News.

Only a Stamp

To most of us a postage stamp is no more than a small, brightly colored piece of paper gummed on one side and serving the useful purpose of carrying mail to its destination. . . . Some of us may recall the old saw about how to attain success by imitating a stamp—sticking to the job until it is finished—but there our thoughts on the subject come to an abrupt end.

What a difference of viewpoint we find in the philatelist! For him stamps encompass a universe; they give him history and geography in miniature, and his album delights his eye more than any art gallery. For the student of stamps there is rare beauty in the little engravings, and naturally so, since the various nations have always been proud of the appearance of their issues. When one reads that the International Stamp Exhibition had displays from 500 famous philatelists, representing nearly every country under the sun, it is difficult not to be impressed with the importance of what is usually regarded as little more than a fad. The estimated value of the stamps on exhibition here ran well into the millions; one alone, the British Guiana specimen, renowned among collectors, brought \$32,500 when sold in Paris a few years ago. —New York Post.

Drunkenness Figures

A question that always underlies drunkenness figures is the policy of the police. Do they arrest all who are drunk in public or only those who are making a disturbance or a danger to themselves or others? Is the purpose to make as many arrests as possible, or to keep the number down? So far as we know, the policy of the New Bedford police, whatever it is, is the same as it was ten years ago; and from the fact that arrests for drunkenness in 1926 were half what they were in 1917, the only fair deduction is that there is much less drunkenness and much less drinking under prohibition than there was in the old days of legalized sale of liquor. Obviously, liquor can be had—the police statistics are not needed to prove that—but there is not reason to believe that prohibition is gaining ground? The New Bedford figures certainly do not sustain the other contention. —New Bedford (Mass.) Standard.

The Traffic Remedy

The sovereign remedy for our traffic ills lies in the individual conscience; in the individual will to be just, fair, and generous in all one's dealings with others. And when the lesson of individual unselfishness is learned by all men, not only traffic ills, but most of the ills of the Nation and of the sick world will vanish. —Detroit News.

"As He Thinketh"

No one is higher up or lower down in the scale of righteousness than his thoughts are. They are, therefore, the standard of his morality. —Andalusia (Ala.) Star.

"First Cast Out the Beam—"

If we improve ourselves we improve others by our example. —Tropical Sun (West Palm Beach, Fla.).